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Catalog

Kimbrough's

1919

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QUALITY
OUR
FIRST
CONSID-
ERATION

Kimbrough Seed Co.,

MERIDIAN,
MISSISSIPPI

KIMBROUGH'S PURE SEEDS

To Our Friends and Customers:

The many unsolicited testimonials we receive every season prove that our pure tested high quality seeds—our standard of germination, and the manner in which we handle our customer's orders, are the things that count in building up a seed business.

We try to keep in mind that it is not the order that you give us this year that counts, but your order every year, season after season, that we strive for.

Good seeds—pure seeds—sure seeds—are the smallest initial investment you make in your garden or your field crops.

The difference between pure seed and poor seed at buying time is not very much—a small thing to reckon, but at harvest time the good seed will have matured into heavy profitable crops, while the poor seed yields poor to medium results.

Good seed is cheapest in the end—and only the results at harvest time count.

At this time when all of us gardeners, truckers, farmers and planters are trying to help feed the world, practically, by growing the biggest crops possible, pure seeds are of the greatest importance.

This is why we are sending out nothing but the very best seeds of high germination and prime in quality.

No matter how valuable your land—no matter how much you weed, dig, hoe or cultivate—how deep you plow—how well you make the seed bed—how much you disc, harrow and rake—how much the sun shines or how much rain you get—how much you irrigate or how ideal the weather conditions may be—no matter how much you fertilize or manure the soil—and every one of these things represent real money—they are all lost, all wasted, all the effort counts for nothing, if in the first place you don't have the right kind of seed to put into your soil.

Remember, a small order is just as much appreciated as a large one, and if you want to do us a good turn just loan this book to a neighbor or friend who is also in the market for pure seeds—sure seeds.

W. E. KIMBROUGH,

Kimbrough Seed Co.,

MERIDIAN, MISS.



GARDEN SEEDS



Most of Europe is war-torn and it will be many years before the ground over there can be put back into cultivation and it means that we must not only supply ourselves but also ship much more food over there this next year, much more than we have ever sent over before. Nothing will help so much as our planting larger vegetable gardens—plant enough to can for use out of season.

Asparagus Roots

Two years are gained if roots are planted. All roots two years old. Price—25, 75c; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$10.00.

Barr's Mammoth.—This is a superior variety, the largest and best Asparagus grown. The delicacy of its color distinguishes it from other green varieties.

Columbian Mammoth White. — White shoots, which stay white.

Conover's Colossal.—A standard sort, green in color.

Palmetto.—Earlier than Conover's. Of Southern origin; but suitable for the North also; large, productive.

Not only are they valuable for hogs, but are an excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses.

Artichokes need planting but once and little or no culture after the first year. Cut as potatoes only smaller, plant in rows three and one-half feet apart. Plow deep, plant shallow, say two inches. The second year, break up the ground as for corn; they will come up thickly all over the surface. Run through each way with a cultivator when a few inches high.

Jerusalem.—Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Cultivate like potatoes. Qt. postpaid. 25 cts.; pk. not postpaid, \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Artichoke Roots

Most valuable food for hogs that can be grown. Every hog raiser should plant them. After one acre is planted their value will be so appreciated that larger areas will be devoted to them. They are not only very healthful, but as a fattening agent are unexcelled. They yield very heavily, 200 to 350 bushels to the acre being realized on good soil. It is not necessary to dig them, for if given an opportunity, the hogs will help themselves.

Brussels Sprouts

(One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.) Of the cabbage family, producing numerous heads on the stem, of most delicious quality, as well as cabbage-like head at the top. Use and cultivate the same as winter cabbage.

Improved Half Dwarf.—A greatly superior variety which forms heads earlier than most other varieties. It makes stronger plants and more heads. A profitable crop for market gardeners. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

All prices are postpaid unless otherwise quoted.

BEANS (Crop Short)

Culture.—Place in rows eighteen inches apart, drop two beans every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly until killed by frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches. One quart to 150 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to acre.

Bush Beans—Green Pod

Stringless Green Pod (Burpee's).—Ripens earlier than Valentine, and remains tender and crisp a long time after maturity. Pods are pale green, long and straight, round, meaty and stringless. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.—Plants are very productive, bearing pods which are perfectly round, very fleshy and entirely stringless. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.

Black Valentine.—This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk of injury by cold. It is fully as quick-growing as the Red-speckled Valentine, very productive and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance, both for market and home use. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.—One of the best snaps for main crop and late or succession plantings.

It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer and is more productive. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.

Extra Early Red Valentine.—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth, and producing enormously—the great market-garden, green-colored snap bean. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.

Tennessee Green Pod.—This dwarf snap bean, although new to the seed trade, has for several years been grown in the South, and wherever known is freely spoken of in terms of highest praise. Vine prolific, foliage dark green with leaves large and crumpled. Pods long, flat, irregular in shape, bright green and of most excellent quality. Seed medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.

It Requires GOOD Seeds to Raise GOOD Vegetables.



Webber Wax Beans

Bush Beans—Wax Pods

Improved Golden Wax.—This bean has been the standard for years. Pods large, slightly flattened, brittle, nearly stringless when young, golden wax color, very tender, fine flavor, and unexcelled as a shell bean for winter use; bushes of uncompact growth and very prolific. Packet, 10c; pound, 50c.

Webber Wax.—A new Wax Bean of distinct character. This bean has been in the hands of a few Chicago gardeners for some years back. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up. The pods are of an exceptionally bright yellow color, handsomer in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardell's wax but are rounded and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow. Packet, 10c; pound, 50c.

Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax.—A very early, beautiful wax bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, free from rust. It is of excellent quality, delicious flavor. Seed kidney-shaped. Packet, 10c; pound, 50c.

Black Pencil Pod or Shipper's Wax.—The best quality round pod early Wax Bean. It has a bushy growth, height 15 inches; is extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, 6 to 7 inches long; thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color, medium yellow. The seed is black, and all round, high quality sort for the kitchen garden or the market gardener. Packet, 10c; pound, 50c.

Pole Beans

Cut Short or Cornfield.—A very prolific, loose climbing pole bean. Pods are broad, flat, loose and of excellent quality. A good corn bean and can be used either for snap, shelled or dry shell beans. The beans are white in color. Packet, 10c; pound, 40c.

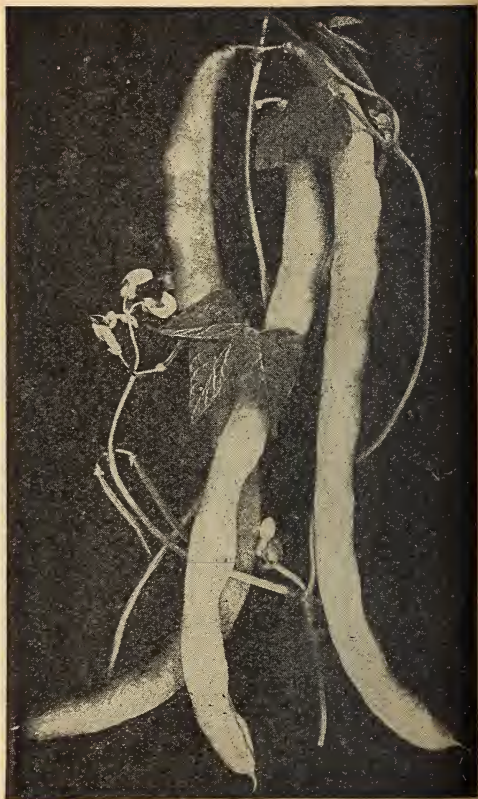
Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder.—A very popular variety; an improved strain of the Southern Prolific. The pods are 7 to 8 inches long and the green pods are so fleshy that they are broader than they are wide, entirely stringless in their early stage and of a delicious flavor. If pods are gathered as they mature the vines will produce pods until the end of the season. It is a very attractive bean and the most popular variety for the South. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.

Lazy Wife Pole Bean.—One of the best of the late green podded pole beans. Pods are produced in clusters, 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and stringless with buttery flavor. The dried beans are pure white and very fine for winter use. Packet, 10c; pound, 40c.

Horticultural Pole, or Speckled Cranberry.—Vines vigorous with large, light colored leaves.

Pods short, broad, green, streaked with bright red. Beans are large, round, splashed and spotted with red. Of very fine quality, either as a green shelled bean or dry. The best late shell bean for both home and market. Packet, 10c; pound, 40c.

White Creaseback.—Extremely early, matures all its pods at the same time. Vines of medium size but wonderfully productive in good soil. Pods quite round, quite fleshy, medium size, silvery green, and are generally borne in clusters of four to twelve. Excellent snap beans and especially fine for baking. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.



Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder Beans

Bush Lima Beans

Henderson's Bush Lima.—About two weeks earlier than the pole Lima. Needs no stakes and produces an enormous crop of delicious Lima Beans. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.

New Wonder Bush Lima.—Of more bushy character than other varieties, the pods being borne nearer the stalk. It is very productive and in quality and flavor is unsurpassed. Try this bean. Packet, 10c; pound, 45c.

Order Early.—It will be a great convenience, both to our customers and to ourselves, if seed orders are sent us early. We aim to fill orders the same day received, but during the rush season this is not always possible. Early orders, also, are filled from the choice of our stocks—thus the double advantage of sending in your order as soon after receipt of this catalog as possible.

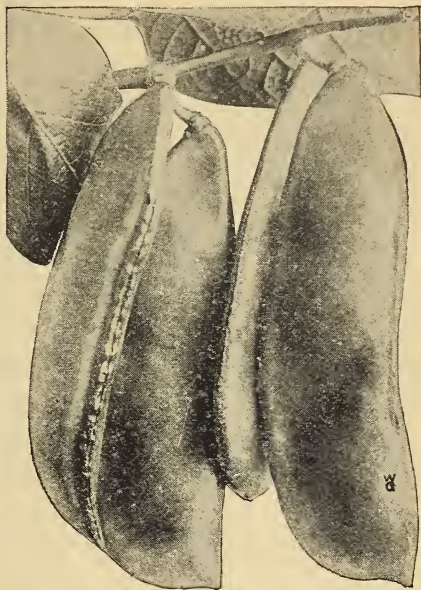
ORDER EARLY, AS BEANS ARE VERY SHORT CROP THIS SEASON.

Pole Lima Beans

King of Garden Lima.—The old standard market and family sort. The vine begins to produce pods at the foot of the pole, and the bearing season continues until frost. Pods large and well filled with beans of mammoth size. Packet, 10c; pound, 40c.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.—Vines vigorous with short branches so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive; bearing short pods, which are thin and curved. Packet, 10c; pound, 40c.

Dreer's Improved or Challenger Lima.—This is a bean of rather peculiar shape, being thick and plump, rather than flat and oval. Packet, 10c; pound, 40c.



New Wonder Bush Lima Beans
Your Garden is incomplete without
Lima Beans

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equalled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost. One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

Improved Half Dwarf.—Probably the most useful variety, plants growing one and one-half to three feet high, very hardy and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Oz., 30c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; 1-lb., \$3.50.

All Prices Postpaid Unless Otherwise Quoted.

Market Gardeners.

We number among our customers many market gardeners and other users of large quantities of seeds. Those desiring to purchase greater amounts than those quoted in our catalogue will find it to their advantage to send us a complete itemized list of their requirements and we will be pleased to name a special net price on the order.

BEETS

Culture.—Little art is necessary for the cultivation of this vegetable. One grand essential for an early crop is to plow deep and manure well, and sow as early in the spring as the soil will admit of working. Draw drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; sow the seeds thinly, cover them thinly and rake finely. Before raking sow a sprinkling broadcast of early radish seed, as they will be fit for pulling before the Beets are ready for thinning, which will be in about four weeks. As soon as the Beets have formed a few leaves, thin them out to three inches apart, allowing the strongest plants to remain. For a winter crop sow late in spring or early summer; on the approach of frost, take up the roots and cut the leaves off to about two inches of the crown, store them in pits secure from frost, or in a cool, dry cellar, covered with earth or sand. The seeds will always vegetate much sooner by soaking them in water six to twelve hours before sowing. The young plants can be successfully transplanted during moist weather. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; ten pounds to the acre.

Improved Early Blood Turnip.—Dark red, smooth, uniform size and of excellent quality. One of the best for main crop, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.—An old standard sort, both for market gardeners and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

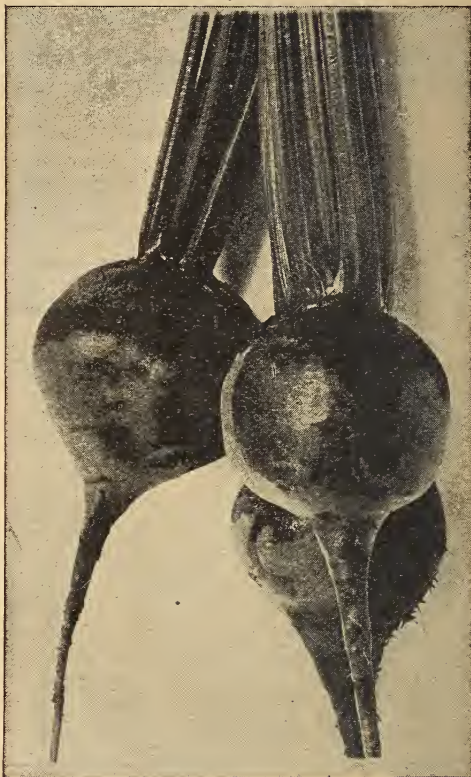
Extra Early Eclipse.—A most popular market gardener's Beet for the South, as well as a favorite for home gardens. Of remarkably fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top and a rapid grower. Color a deep blood red, which it retains fully after being cooked. Quality extra fine, sweet and tender. A heavy cropper, and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Long Smooth Blood.—Long, smooth and very dark red; a late variety. Our strain of this variety cannot be excelled, and will produce perfect beets, which will always be in demand in market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian.—More largely planted for early market in the South than any other kind. It takes on its turnip shape even in early stages of its growth, a decided advantage both for forcing and early cropping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Lentz Extra Early Beet.—Small top, round dark red, and grows large, but is always sweet and tender; a good winter sort.

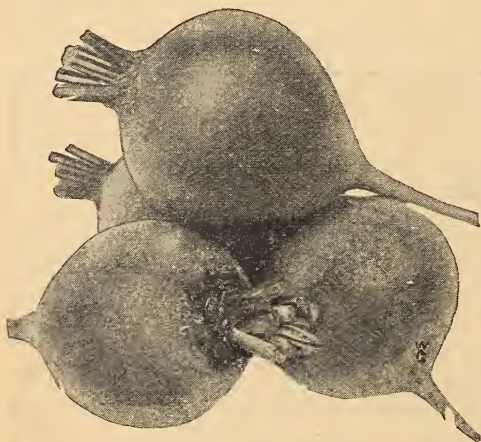
Some market gardeners claim this beet can be raised for market in a shorter growing time than any other variety. A great favorite for shipment to northern markets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet

Detroit Dark Red.—We believe this is the best beet for the market and home garden and on account of its uniformly deep rich color the most desirable for canning. Roots are medium size, nearly round, very smooth and of dark blood red color. Very crisp, tender and sweet, remaining so a long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet.—This vegetable, although little known in America, is worthy of a place in every garden. The leaf and the leaf stems are parts used and they are much superior to those of other beets to use as greens. Later in the season the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked as a salad or pickled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beets

Beets canned (pickled) for winter use taste mighty good. Try it.



Field of Mammoth Long Red Mangels

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

FOR STOCK FEEDING

Root crops are highly valuable to the Southern farmer. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are wonderful, as they are very nutritious and fattening, and improve the health and condition of the stock, and also the quality and quantity of the milk. They yield enormously, and can be grown at a trifling cost from our highly selected imported seed.

Mangels and Sugar Beets are a necessity, and the tremendous increasing demand from all sections of the South is the best evidence that these people are awakening to the vital importance of planting root crops for cattle feed. Every one who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of either the Mangels or Sugar Beets. A trial will prove to you the phenomenal yields which they produce.

Golden Tankard.—Shape cylindrical, color deep rich yellow, flesh yellow circled with white. Unequaled for feeding stock. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Lane's Imperial Sugar.—Good for making sugar, also stock feeding. A hardy and productive sort. Yields fourteen to sixteen tons per acre and contains about 16 per cent of sugar. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel.—Best mangel for deep soil. Very large, wonderfully productive and of good quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.00, postpaid.

**Quality
First**

CABBAGE

**Tested
Seeds**

Culture.—For the earliest setting in the spring, set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over, either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession, sow the early varieties in hot bed or cold frames in January, February or early March. Later, sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For Winter Cabbage, sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August, to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier, they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-foot rows; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in 3-foot rows. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants; six ounces will make plants for an acre. Use good rich soil, plenty of manure and fertilizer, and work frequently and deeply.

Insect Remedies.—For flea-beetle in the seed-bed, use "Slug Shot" or tobacco dust, applied while the dew is on. For the green cabbage worm, apply "Slug Shot." Mix one ounce of Paris Green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and apply after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or saltpetre and water is used by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants in the rows will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard can be pulled up and burned and the bugs destroyed.

List of Varieties of Kimbrough's Quality Cabbage Seed on Next Page.



**COPENHAGEN
MARKET
CABBAGE**

Cabbage—First Early Sorts

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.—This is a favorite sort with market gardeners and truckers to grow for earliest Cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads; small leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.75.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—This is one of the most reliable Cabbages for early spring planting. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, and, having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.75.

All-Head Early.—Gardeners are having great success with this variety. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.75.



Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Early Cabbage, "Copenhagen Market."—It is undoubtedly without a rival as the finest large round-headed early cabbage in cultivation. The type is thoroughly fixed, the heads maturing all at the same time (this being a great consideration to market gardeners, entailing less labor in harvesting the crop and allows the ground to be cleared at the first cutting). The heads average about ten pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core and of fine quality. The plant is short stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$3.00.

Early Wittingstadt.—The best for general use, being a sure header, and will grow a hard head under circumstances where most sorts would fail. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$3.00.

Large Wakefield or Charleston.—About a week later than Jersey Wakefield and about half as large again. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.75.

All Seasons.—The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid and good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.75.

Early Drumhead.—This popular variety follows the Faultless in heading and is one of the most valuable varieties grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.75.



Surehead Cabbage

Cabbage—Late or Autumn and Winter Sorts

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—A low-growing variety, heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent fall and winter variety and a good keeper. It is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we consider it superior to any other strain of Flat Dutch Cabbage on the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.75.

Surehead.—This popular cabbage is rightly named Surehead and never fails to make a remarkably fine, solid, large head with few outer leaves. Strong, vigorous grower; ripens late. First-class main crop sort. Is of the Flat Dutch type but heads are somewhat rounded in form. Equal to that well-known sort in keeping qualities. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.90; lb., \$5.50.

Large Late Drumhead.—Short stem. Sureness in heading and regularity in growth has placed this variety at head of list. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.75.



Chantenay Carrot

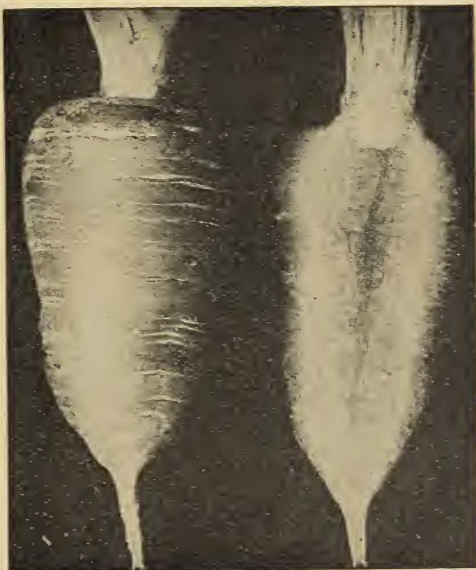
CARROTS

Culture.—Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about three pounds per acre. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when leaves are starting out. Make succession sowings about a month apart to give a continuous supply. When plants are well started, thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well fertilized soil worked deep. Most varieties of carrot are deep rooted. Soil should be prepared sufficiently deep so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Work often, keeping the ground free from seeds and grass; make drills 16 to 18 inches apart for easy working. Ready to use in about 80 days.

Ox-Heart or Guerande.—This variety is one of the most valuable either for family use or market. It is intermediate between the half long and horn varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Improved Danvers Half Long.—A first-class carrot for all soils; in form midway between the Long Orange and the Short Horn. The root is of rich, dark orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Chantenay.—The market gardener's and trucker's favorite. It is an early, very productive, half-long, stump-rooted variety, smooth-skinned, fine in appearance and entirely coreless. The shoulder is unusually thick and the root tapers slightly down towards the blunt point so that it is pulled very easily. The color is a rich orange and the texture and quality are unsurpassed. For table use many regard this variety—because of its form, color, texture and delicate flavor—the finest of all sorts, and it is undoubtedly the best bunching carrot for early market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



Ox-Heart Carrots

Carrots for Stock Feeding

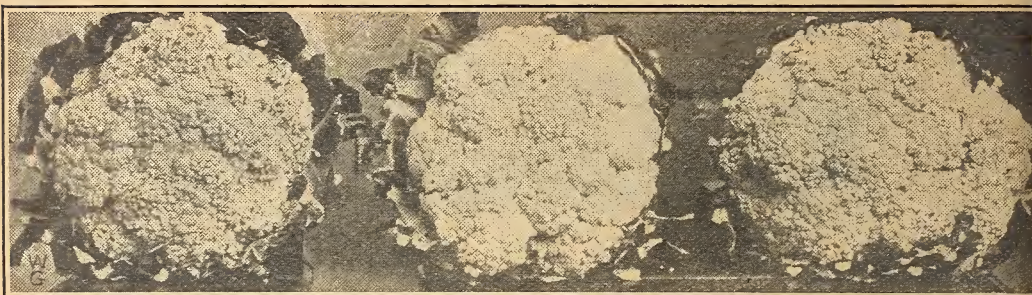
These are undoubtedly the most valuable of all the roots usually grown for stock. They are more nutritious than turnips and nearly all animals like them and are benefited by them. Sow in April or May; 4 to 6 pounds to the acre.

White Belgian.—Grows one-third out of the ground. It is much used for stock, very easily gathered. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Some seed catalogs list twice as many varieties as we do, but many of the kinds they offer have been discarded by up-to-date, progressive gardeners and vegetable growers. We only offer one quality, absolutely and positively the best by actual test.

In 1919 our motto will continue to be "Pure Tested Seeds at Right Prices." Although seed crops both foreign and domestic have been hard hit on account of the war, we will not put in cheap "filler" which will not germinate and grow, because we know that in the future, as well as in the past, the only thing that will make our seed business still greater is seed that will make our customers recommend us to their neighbors and friends.

OUR CUSTOMERS SAY THAT THE WHITE BELGIAN CARROT IS THE GREATEST OF ALL CROPS FOR STOCK AND HOGS



Early Snowball Cauliflower

Cauliflower

One-fourth ounce produces about 500 plants; 2 ounces make enough to set out an acre. Matures heads in 90 days from planting.

Culture.—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. Varying with different climatic conditions. The seeds are sown at all seasons. They must be put out just as early as danger of freezing has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack both cauliflower and cabbage and the same remedies should be applied.

Early Snowball.—This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz., 75c; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$7.50; lb., \$27.00.

Celery

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of the spade or roller after covering and keep clear of weeds or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high, cut off the tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches, four or five inches wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up two or three times when the plants are large enough, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out in rows four feet apart and six inches in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in a dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing-up, and may be planted in rows eighteen inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

Golden Self-Blanching.—The best of all early self-blanching varieties. First introduced in America in 1884. This is decidedly better in quality than the White Plume. It is ready for use nearly as early, blanches as easily, and is larger in size as well as finer in quality. It is of dwarf compact habit with thick, solid heavily ribbed stalks, which blanch easily to a clear waxen yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; Postpaid.

Collards

A great many people look upon the lowly Collard—or "Georgia Cabbage," as some jokingly refer to it—as something not worth while growing. Now, there are thousands of Collard patches scattered over the South, and most Southern people like them. The Collard is an old-time favorite, adapted to all parts of the South, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. It will pay you to have a Collard patch just to give your cows an occasional taste of "green stuff." Sow any time up to September 15th.

Southern or Georgia Collard.—This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing winters as far north as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow Cabbage, the Collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb 75c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Price are postpaid unless otherwise quoted.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery



Chicago Pickle Cucumbers

CUCUMBERS

Culture.—Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seed in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. Soil which covers seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them and they should be watched closely and if insects appear, dust the plants with some insecticide such as Conona Dry. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. In this latitude (Natchez) plantings may be made in the spring. Also in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are often profitable for late fall and early winter shipments. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 60 hills; about 2 pounds per acre.

Kimbrough's Improved Long Green Cucumber.—An almost ideal cucumber for shipping; of deep dark green color, uniform and regular in size. It is exceedingly tender and as a slicing cucumber for the table is one of the best. Kimbrough's Long Green is a favorite with shippers in many parts of Mississippi and Alabama. It is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem and the seeds that are in it when in slicing condition are so very small and tender they are almost unnoticeable. A very prolific variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Select White Spine.—This is our best White Spine Cucumber. It is an extra select strain. Almost cylindrical in shape; slightly pointed at the ends; very productive, fruits dark green in color and very uniform in shape. Most excellent for slicing and the best variety for both home garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Chicago Pickle.—Medium size, pointed both ends, spines very prominent and color deep green; a prolific bearer. The fruits begin to set while vines are small and continue to do so for a long season. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Frame.—An old and most popular variety; very productive. 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Davis Perfect.—Unequaled for color, shape and productiveness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

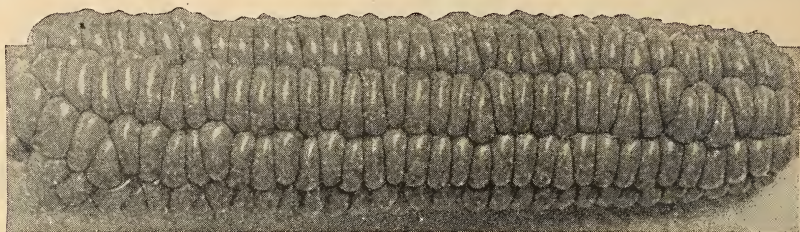
Japanese Climbing.—Can be trained upon a trellis or poles. 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Cluster.—Pale green; the fruit is borne in clusters near the root; quite productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



Select White Spine Cucumber

IF YOU WILL RAISE YOUR OWN CUCUMBERS THIS YEAR
YOU WILL ALWAYS. THEY ARE NEVER SO GOOD AS
WHEN PICKED FRESH FROM THE VINES AND EATEN.



New Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

**Quality
First**

SWEET CORN

**Tested
Seeds**

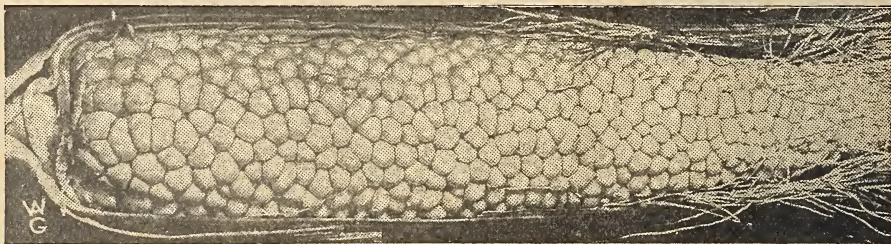
Culture.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-matured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April. Sweet corns are tender and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills; six to eight quarts, one acre.

Country Gentleman.—There is no sweet corn that compares with the Country Gentleman for sweetness. It is the variety par excellence where quality is desired. Market gardeners who make a specialty of growing for hotels and high class restaurant trade use this as a main crop variety in preference to any other. For home use it will be found superior and is very productive. The fact that it is a favorite variety with canners proves its merits. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, prepaid; larger quantities, special.

Stowell's Evergreen.—This variety is more largely planted than any other, and is the general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. Is very productive, the ears are large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary

and remain for a long time in edible condition. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, prepaid; larger quantities, special.

New Golden Bantam.—This is the most tender, sweetest, richest and best Evergreen Sweet Corn in existence. It produces hardy, and can be grown from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Each stalk produces three to four fine ears 5 to 6 inches long, having eight rows of sweet kernels. Golden Bantam is the quickest to mature and will give better and quicker results than any other sweet corn we know of. Remarkably free of worms. Do not fail to have some of this splendid corn in your garden next season. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c, prepaid; larger quantities, special.



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn

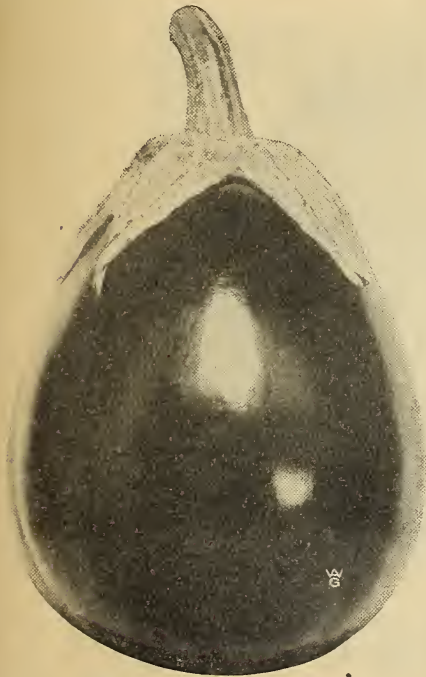
Kohlrabi or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

Culture.—This variety is very popular with the European population of our city and is largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July until the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old, transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast

and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded, or they may be sown in drills and cultivated the same as Rutabagas. One ounce to 200 feet of drill; 1 1/4 pounds per acre.

Early White Vienna.—The finest variety of all and the only kind we sell. It early forms a smooth bulb and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable. Pkt., 5c, postpaid.

IN THESE TIMES OF HIGH PRICES YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO PLANT
ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS. KIMBROUGH'S ARE THE VERY BEST.

**Black Beauty Egg Plant**

Egg Plant

Culture.—The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high, they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South and extensively cultivated. One ounce to 2,000 plants, three ounces per acre.

New York Improved Spineless.—This is an absolute spineless strain of the large purple-fruited, which is the well-known standard. The plants are equally as productive, fruits as large and well-colored and calyx are entirely free from spines. Pkt., 10c; postpaid.

Black Beauty.—This beautiful egg plant is a great improvement over the well-known and largely grown in New York Improved Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruits fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved. The skin is of a rich purplish black color, making the fruit very attractive in appearance. It is also entirely spineless. The quality is all that could be desired. Pkt., 10c.

Leek

Culture.—A hardy species of onion. Sow in drills or broadcast. When six inches high transplant into rows a foot apart, setting the plants four to five inches deep and about six inches apart in the row. Used mostly in soups and stews. Cultivate like onions. Hilling up will bleach the stalks. Freezing improves their quality.

Large American Flag.—Largely grown for fall and winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging two inches through by ten inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

**Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale**

Kale or Borecole

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Four pounds to plant an acre. Matures in about 50 days.

Culture.—Sow from the middle of March to the beginning of April in prepared beds; transplant in April and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and should be much more extensively grown than it is. The varieties are all extremely hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

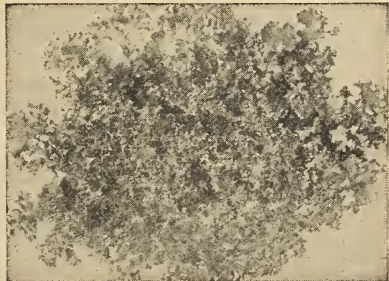
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.—Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Endive

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre of land in rows 3 feet apart.

Culture.—When plants are well started, thin out to 10 inches apart in the row, or they may be transplanted to fresh rows. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This bleaches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate.

Green Curled.—One of the hardiest and best for general use. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp and tender and fine-flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.

**Green Curled Endive**



CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER LETTUCE

LETTUCE

Culture.—The best soil is a rich, sandy loam. The soil should be prepared thoroughly. During the spring lettuce can be sown as late as March 15 in our section with good results. The best time to sow is during the fall months. Sow very thinly in rows 18 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep in fine soil, and when well up thin to 12 inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation is necessary. One ounce of seed sows 10 square feet, plants 120 feet of row and produces 3,000 plants.

Big Boston.—This beautiful splendid Lettuce has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties throughout the large trucking sections of the South. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery, yellow heads with thoroughly blanched hearts; crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Prize Head Early.—Leaves green and red, very thin, crisp and tender; one of the very best for private use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.00.

California Cream Butter.—Good for open-ground planting at all seasons in the South. Heads large and solid, the inside blanching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

New York Cabbage.—A fine new sort, with heads 18 inches in diameter and weighing nearly four pounds; nearly as large as a summer cabbage; one of the best for summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

May King.—A handsome, light green, heading variety of medium size and excellent quality. Outdoors the heads mature exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts, and often the edges of the outer leaves have a brownish tinge. The plant is very compact for so large a head. It is very satisfactory also for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Black-seeded Simpson.—A very popular sort among market gardeners. Forms a large, loose head, its nearly white, curly leaves thin, exceedingly tender and of good quality. Splendid for growing under glass and early planting outside. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Hanson Improved.—A loose-heading variety that is splendid for outdoor use. The leaves are large, of a yellowish-green color, blistered and with crinkled edges; the heads are large, loose and beautifully blanching inside. The quality is splendid, the leaves being decidedly crisp, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85.

Improved Large Salamander.—An excellent summer or fall variety, producing fine, compact heads. It is not affected by the hottest weather. We highly recommend it as one of the best summer sorts in cultivation. Pkt., 5c, postpaid.



Black-seeded Simpson Lettuce



Kimbrough's Meridian Market Cantaloupe

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

Culture.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant ten to twelve seeds in each hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to each hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road-dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds to the acre.

Extra Early Osage.—Fully a week earlier than the Osage, fruits a little smaller, more nearly round and netting extends over more of the surface. These very desirable features, combined with the thick, deep salmon colored flesh and small seed cavity characteristic of the Osage, makes this melon deserving of a place in every home and market garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Kimbrough's Meridian Market.—We believe that different varieties of Cantaloupes are adapted to their certain localities. In other words we think that the Rocky Ford will not produce as fine a melon here as in the locality where it originated. In the Meridian Market we think we have a variety peculiarly adapted to this locality. It is somewhat larger than the Rocky Ford and of delicious flavor. The flesh is of rich salmon color and retains its delicious flavor clear to the rind. This Cantaloupe is one of the netted variety, having a small seed cavity, and has produced wonderful results in a hard clay soil. This is one variety we advise planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Hackensack.—We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed, and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green,

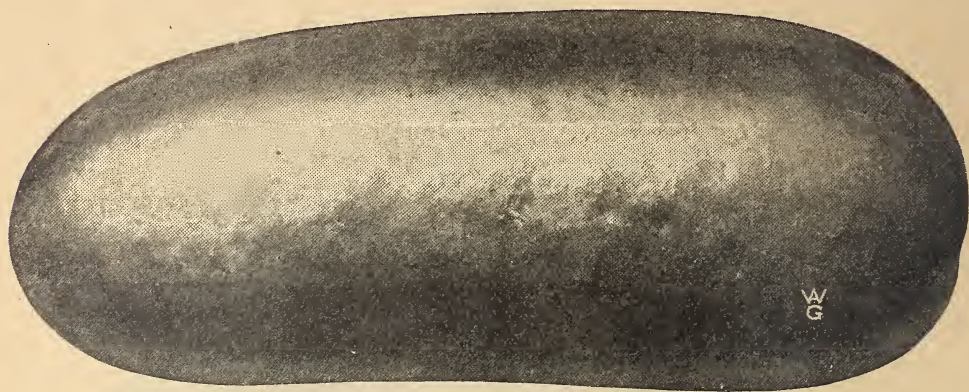
a little coarse, but juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Osage or Miller Cream.—A perfectly delicious melon with a fine spicy flavor. The skin is dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon color. Very productive, a long keeper, a good shipper and fine for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford.—It is oval in form; skin a greenish yellow; netting close, light-colored and very prominent; flesh orange, tinted with green, very sweet and juicy and ripens to the rind. Seed cavity is very small. We can confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Bay View.—Fruits are of largest size, frequently weighing ten to fifteen pounds, long, distinctly ribbed and covered with coarse netting. The skin is green, becoming slightly yellow as fruits ripen. The flesh is green, thick and of fine flavor. This variety is by far the best of the large, late green fleshed melons and so hardy that we especially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Eden Gem.—Genuine Rocky Ford grown. A new improved Rocky Ford cantaloupe. It is a little longer and more closely netted, and has green flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.



Tom Watson Watermelon—The best all-purpose melon

**Quality
First**

WATERMELONS

**Tested
Seeds**

NOTE.—Do not confuse our splendid Southern grown melon seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.

Culture.—Prepare hills eight or ten feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives to the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm, plant six or eight seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and when well up thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds to the acre.

Excel.—Long, dark, thin rind, black seed. Very large. This new melon is worthy of a place in your garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Tom Watson.—We think that this melon has every quality that goes to make up a very desirable variety. The shape is ideal, rind dark, thin and very tough, making a good shipper. Medium early, very vigorous vine and very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Kleckley Sweets.—A combination of sweetness, earliness and size. It is an ideal melon for home use and local market, but the rind is so thin and crisp that it will not stand shipping. The melons grow very uniformly, about 20 inches long, with dark green skin, extremely thin rind, bright scarlet meat and solid heart. The flesh is crisp, sugary and melting to the highest degree, and entirely free from stringiness. For the home garden we cannot recommend it too highly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Georgia Rattlesnake.—The old rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon-grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it,

both for shipping and table qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Florida Favorite.—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption for which purpose it is regarded by many as the finest melon grown. Ripens early, has dark skin, with light green stripes and light crimson flesh; exceedingly sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

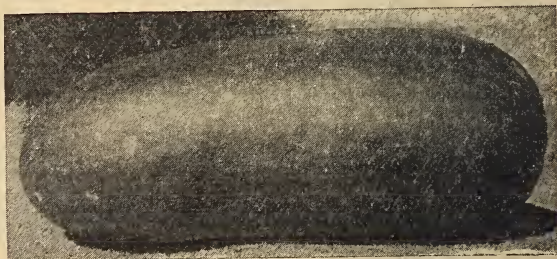
Harris' Earliest.—The earliest variety grown and exceptionally large for so early a melon. The fruits are handsome, uniformly of long oval shape and of first-class quality. Not only desirable for home use, but fine for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 50c; 1 lb., 80c, postpaid.

Kolb Gem.—Originated in Alabama, and more largely grown in the South than any other; as a shipping variety has no superior; dark green, mottled; nearly round; superb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

Sweet Heart.—Globular in shape; skin very bright, mottled green; flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but exceedingly sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Alabama Sweet.—Skin dark green; flesh tender and sweet. Fine for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

If you wish prices on any seeds in larger quantities than quoted, please write for special prices.



New Excel Watermelon



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

Mustard

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; five to six pounds broadcasts an acre.

Chinese Broad Leaved.—The leaves are twice as large as the white and the stems are more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing and continues until frost. Pleasantly sweet and pungent. Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 40c; ½-lb., 75c; 1-lb., \$1.50.

Ostrich Plume.—The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.50.

Southern Giant Curled.—The most popular mustard with Southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼-lb. 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Chinese Mustard

Okra or Gumbo

The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc. Highly esteemed in the South. After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rows about two and one-half feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to about one foot apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. The pods are in best condition for use when from one to three inches long.

White Velvet.—The plants are about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. Pods white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full sized. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1-lb. 60c.

Tall Green.—A favorite in the South. Called also Perkins' Mammoth Long Pods. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

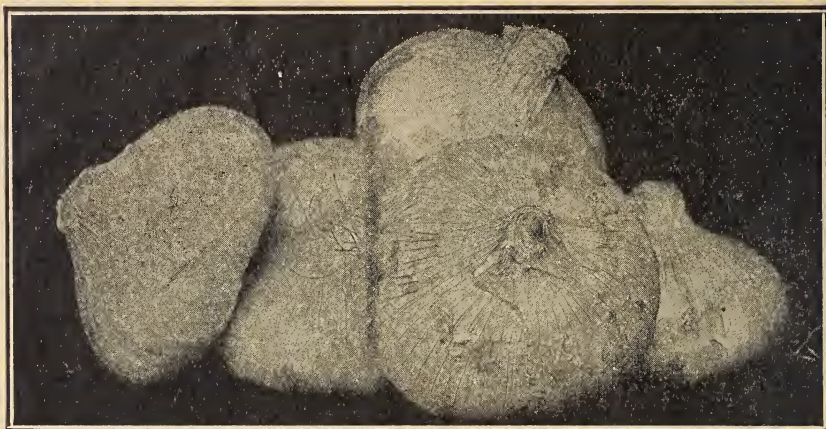
Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded.—Very prolific, pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine to ten inches. Very slim and does not get hard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

Dwarf Green Prolific.—This is a distinct variety, very dwarf in growth, but enormously productive, producing pods within an inch or two of the ground and clear to the top. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.



White Velvet Okra

Do not wait till the last minute to order this year. Of all years to order early this is the year. Seed of all kinds is scarce. Do not delay or you may be disappointed.



Crystal White Wax Onions

**Quality
First**

ONIONS

**Tested
Seeds**

Culture.—(Large Onions from Seed.)—To grow large Onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-bed or in the open ground later, and when the weather opens and the plants are the size of a goose quill, transplant 4 or 5 inches apart in 12 to 18 inch rows. Transplanting always increases the yield, sometimes doubles the yield. Five to six pounds will plant an acre.

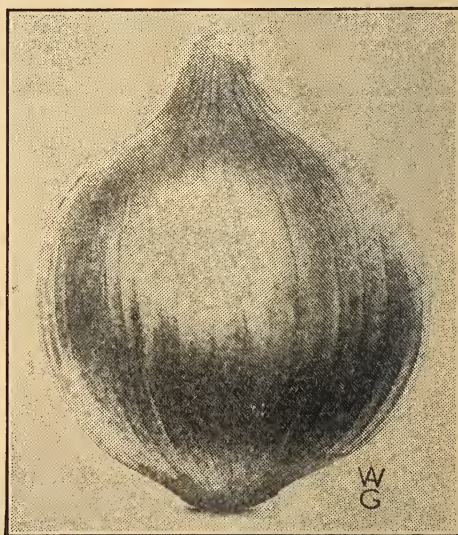
Prizetaker.—Selected Stock. This onion has become a great favorite on account of its large size and great solidity. It is perfectly globe-shaped, with straw-colored skin, the necks are very small and the onions always ripen up hard. An excellent keeper, exceedingly fine flavor, grows to an enormous size, onions weighing 5 pounds, having been grown from seed the first year. Large pkt., 15c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.00; 1-lb., \$6.00.

Large Red Wethersfield.—Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper; grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped; flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink; strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.50; 1-lb., \$4.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—The bulbs are large and globular, with a very thin neck, rich orange yellow color. An enormous yielder and a fine keeper. Flesh white and mild. Pkg., 15c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$2.00; 1-lb., \$6.00.

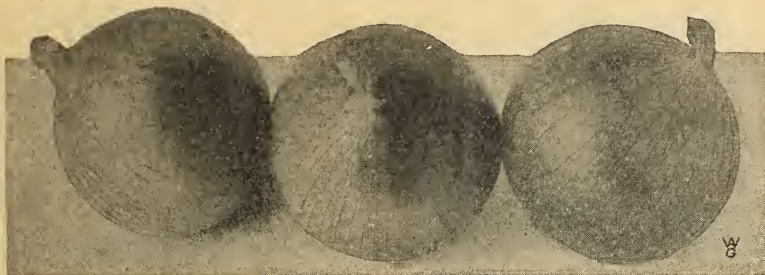
Crystal White Wax.—Teneriffe Grown. This is a large, pure white, flat onion. In the South, especially Texas, during the last few years, it has become so popular that there has not been enough seed to meet the demand. It grows to a good size early and is the mildest and sweetest of all onions. It is the finest slicing onion for the home garden. True seed very scarce. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.25; 1-lb., \$4.00; prepaid.

For Onion Sets see next page.



Prizetaker Onion

IT IS OUR POLICY TO GIVE ALL WE CAN IN THE WAY
OF QUALITY AND SERVICE RATHER THAN TO GET
ALL WE CAN FROM OUR CUSTOMERS.



Yellow Globe Danvers Onions

**Quality
First**

ONION SETS

**Tested
Seeds**

Prices on Onion Sets Depend Entirely on Weather Conditions—Prices Subject to Change at Any Time—Write for Prices on Large Quantities.

Onions weigh 1lb. to qt. and 32lbs. to bu.

Culture.—Plant four inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows two feet apart and ten inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in the spring. One quart to twenty feet of drill; eight bushels to the acre.

Yellow Danvers.—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal 45c; 1 gal., 75c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

Red Wethersfield.—A large cropper, and favorite market variety. Qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal., 45c; gal., 75c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

Silver Skin.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers and large yielding. Qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal., 50c; gal., 90c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

White Multipliers.—Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green,

coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; gal., 50c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.50. Only have these in August and September. (Sold out.)

White Pearl.—Is unusually fine for fall planting. Equally as good as a Bermuda, but not quite so large. Qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal., 50c; 1 gal., 90c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

Bermuda White or Yellow.—The genuine White or Yellow Bermuda Onion of the great commercial crops. In the set form they often have a rather reddish colored skin, but on maturity are a light straw color. Qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal., 50c; 1 gal., 90c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.



White Bermuda Onions

Parsnips

Culture.—Succeeds best on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart. Cover the seed one-half inch deep; thin out to 5 inches apart in rows when plants are large enough. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for summer crops.

Large Sugar or Hollow Crown.—This is the best variety in cultivation. Roots long, or of uniform growth, smooth, tender and sugary. Pkt., 5c; postpaid.

Parsley

Champion Moss Curled Parsley

Culture.—Sow in rows, in good rich soil; it makes a very good edging for beds or walks. Should the weather be dry, water will hasten their germination. The garnishing varieties are decidedly the prettiest for ornamenting a dish, but for seasoning they are all equally as good. The seed will also germinate more freely by soaking it twenty-four hours in water and mixing with sand before sowing. One ounce to 250 feet of drill; eight pounds to the acre.

Champion Moss Curled.—A very fine curled variety. One of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. The exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable. Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Plain Leaved.—It is very hardy, a strong grower and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.10; postpaid.

**KIMBROUGH'S NAME ON A PACKAGE
OF SEED INSURES QUALITY.**



Little Marvel Peas

**Quality
First**

PEAS

**Tested
Seeds**

From all reports, the Pea crop is only about 30 per cent of normal. We cannot guarantee the prices named below, but hope to be able to supply our trade with their needs at these prices. Order early as there is not sufficient seed to go around.

Culture.—The ground should be manured the previous year; if it is heavily manured for the crop, it causes them to grow more to vine and produces fewer pods. For the first planting, which should be as early in the season as the ground can be worked, select a light, dry soil. The drills should be from two to three feet apart and the seed planted two inches deep; when a few inches high, draw earth to them, and repeat it again when more advanced. When the tendrils appear, provide them with suitable stakes or branches, which should be of fan form, and placed in the ground in a slanting direction; on the other side of the row, reverse the position of the stakes, which afford the vines more protection and security. If the weather is dry at the time of planting, soak the seed twenty-four hours in water. Peas for a general crop should always be planted much deeper than for the early one; they will not only produce larger crops, but will remain in bearing condition longer; the roots penetrating to a greater depth of soil, will always make a stronger growth, and are not so liable to be injured by dry weather. One quart to 160 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to acre. Peas run 60 pounds to 1 bu.

Alaska.—Our strain of this variety is the very best. This pea is increasing in popularity every year. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than any other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners. Pkt., 10c; 1-lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Little Marvel.—We are sure that as soon as American gardeners, whether for pleasure or profit, become acquainted with **Little Marvel** they will drop both Little Gem and Nott's Excelsior, popular as these two varieties are today. The vines, of dwarf, even growth, average fifteen inches in height and are heavily set with fine pods, frequently borne in pairs. The pods average two and one-half inches in length, are square at the bottom,

PEAS—Continued

and well filled with six to seven quite large, deep-green peas. The peas are ready for the table fully as early as American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior, while the pods are larger and the vines produce a much heavier crop. All who desire a fine early crop of the choicest wrinkled peas will be delighted with **Little Marvel**. Pkt., 10c; 1-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c; 5-lbs., \$2.00.

White Marrowfat.—Height, 3½ feet. Grown on account of the great quantities of pods which it bears and for canning purposes. The vines are of strong, sturdy growth but mature the pods quite late. The large, cylindrical, light-colored pods are well filled with round, smooth, light yellow peas of somewhat dry and mealy quality. Pkt., 10c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Telephone.—Seeds green, wrinkled; bearing in great abundance large, handsome pods from 5 to 7 inches in length, and containing from 8 to 12 peas of unequaled flavor; height, 3 feet. Pkt., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Thomas Laxton.—A medium sized variety closely resembling Gradus, two or three days later, and considered by many to be of finer quality. Vines vigorous, pods large and well filled, peas large, darker green than Gradus, with very attractive appearance. Pkt., 10c; ¼-lb., 20c; 1-lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Sutton's Excelsior.—Height of vine, 12 inches. New; as early as American Wonder, with much larger pods and more prolific. Pkt., 10c; 1-lb., 40c.

Extra Early Morning Star.—An English variety of the Gradus type with many desirable qualities. Bearing large, handsome pods in profusion. The peas are large, closely packed in the pod, and the flavor is sweet and delicious. Those who know the good qualities of Gradus will not be disappointed in their trial of this variety. The seed should not be sown until the soil is in a fit state to receive it early in April, as it is a rapid grower. The pods are very large and well filled, and are often ready to pick during June. Height, about 3 feet. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

**Extra Early Morning Star Peas**

McLean's Little Gem.—Very early, prolific and of good flavor. Height about 15 inches. Pkt., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

**Quality
First****PEPPER****Tested
Seeds**

Peppers are most largely used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes, also for making chow and chili sauce. The culture is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Sow seed early in hotbed, or about middle spring in open seed bed, the soil being light and warm. When three inches high transplant in rows about two and one-half feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about 6 inches high, will undoubtedly increase the product.

Red Cherry.—A second early sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruits which are very pungent when ripe. A very ornamental plant when in fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

Long Red Cayenne.—A well-known medium early variety, having a slender twisted and pointed pod about four inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, bright red when ripe. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

Chinese Giant Pepper.—Without doubt one of the very best and largest Mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor, all lead us to speak of it in words of commendation. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—Our stock of this well-known variety, sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is very superior. Plant vigorous, about two feet high, compact and very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or stuffed peppers. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

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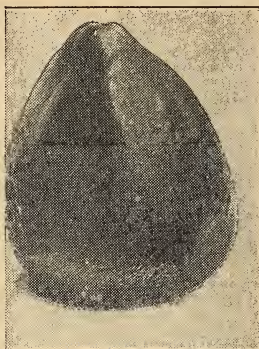


Peppers—Continued

Ruby King.—An improved American variety, very large and attractive. The plant is about two and one-half feet high, vigorous, compact and productive. The fruits are often four to four and one-half inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. The flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

Tabasco.—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense number of small, slender, fiery fruits one-inch in length and vivid scarlet in coloring. This is the true variety from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.

Perfection Pimento.—This superb new mild-est flavored of all peppers is of southern origin. Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meat and baked, used as a salad or canned for use at any time of year. Has thick, firm flesh, which permits of its being scalded and peeled. Should be in every garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., \$1.00.



Pimento Pepper

**ALL PRICES
INCLUDE
POSTAGE
UNLESS
QUOTED
OTHERWISE**

**Quality
First**

PUMPKIN

**Tested
Seeds**

Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but are cultivated the same though on a larger scale. They are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves, but more properly belong to the farm than the garden, as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finer squash. After danger of frost is over, plant the seed in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in a hill. The soil should be made as rich as possible. If planted with corn, two or three seeds a rod apart each way will be sufficient. When danger from bugs is past, thin to three plants to a hill.

Green Striped Cushaw.—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, is irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse, sweet. Very productive and popular in some sections. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

Kentucky Field, or Large Cheese.—Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

Culture.—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills about ten inches apart and thin out to three or four inches in the rows. One ounce to sixty feet of drill; eight pounds to the acre.

Sandwich Island.—(Mammoth.) This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size and can be called with right, mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75; postpaid.



Kentucky Field Pumpkin

We are responsible as seedsmen to every one of the hundreds of people who have dealt with us and are now on our customers' lists, in that we felt and still feel obligated to send them nothing but the best possible seeds to procure.

We have always felt that good seeds--pure seeds--seeds that would grow and produce abundant crops, if given a fair chance, were the only kind of seeds that we could afford to send out.

The many testimonials now in our files lead us to believe that we have succeeded in a large measure in living up to the aims we had when we started this business a few years since.

Radish

One ounce to 50 feet of drill. 8 pounds to acre.

Culture.—The soil for radishes should be very rich, light and mellow, well broken by digging, as their tender and mild qualities depend much upon their rapid growth. For very early use, sow in gentle hotbeds in February, and in the open air as soon as the ground can be worked, at intervals of ten or twelve days, for a succession as long as they may be wanted. The winter varieties should be sown in August, lifted before severe frost, and stored in the cellar.

Sow in drills 1 foot apart and cover lightly; thin out while small to 3 inches apart. Hoe often.

Kimbrough's Early Scarlet Turnip.—A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

French Breakfast.—Pink color, olive-shaped and white-tipped. A favorite variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

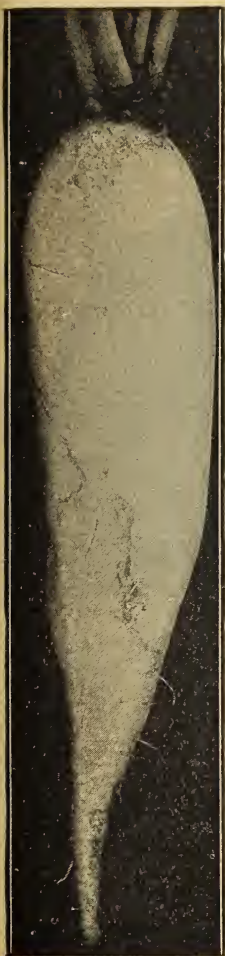
Icele.—The finest white variety, grows very rapidly, the roots attaining the length of 4 inches. Excellent flavor and desirable for home and market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Rose-Colored China Winter.—Bright rose-colored skin. One of the best for fall and winter use. Flesh firm and white, and quality unexcelled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

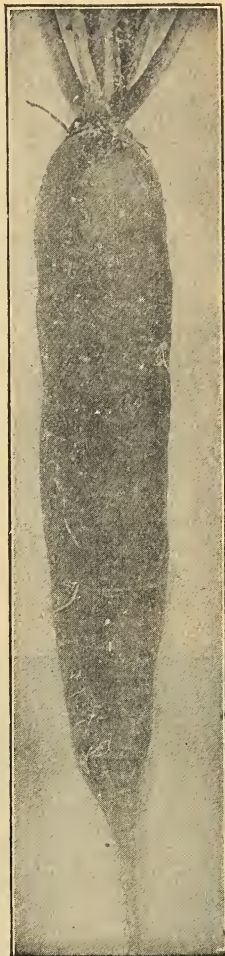
Long Black Spanish.—A long black-skinned variety; flesh white and slightly pungent; one of the latest and hardiest. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.—A moss popular and attractive variety, a great favorite in many large markets. The radish is bright scarlet, with white tip, and of a beautiful shape; flesh white, crisp and finely flavored. Our strain is the finest in the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Long Scarlet Short Top.—A standard popular sort. Grows to 6 inches in length, matures in 25 days, and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown. Excellent either for the market or private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



White Icele Radish



Long Scarlet Short Top Radish

Spinach

Spinach is the most difficult of all seed for us to secure. They come from Europe and there is an embargo on them. We will not have near enough to supply our trade and cannot guarantee the prices given below to remain.

Culture.—Spinach, a delicious green, resembling in growth a nonheading lettuce, is happily the best of tonics. As early as the soil can be worked, sow it one-half inch deep in fourteen-inch rows, using one ounce of seed to one hundred feet, and in the second week will appear a tiny plant with two very narrow leaves that do not resemble the true leaves that follow. Cutting should begin forty-five days from sowing. It is impossible to put spinach on too rich a soil, and nitrate of soda is used on it with profit.

Viroflay, 48 days (monstrous leaved).—A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Long Standing.—An improved strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts; but it is especially desirable because of the fact that it is much later in going to seed than the average variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Bloomsdale Curled Savoy-Leaved.—This is the hardest spinach and is renowned for its good market qualities; it grows very rapidly; the leaves are wrinkled or curled like the Savoy cabbage. Very popular with market gardeners, and this variety weighs much heavier than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.75.



Bloomsdale Spinach

**Quality
First****SQUASH****Tested
Seeds**

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the summer varieties four to six feet apart, the winter sorts eight to ten feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering. Apply "Bug Death," land plaster, air-slacked lime of Paris Green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug use kerosene emulsion. Summer sorts, one ounce to twenty-five hills; three to four pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills; three to four pounds to an acre.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, near-by markets and home use. It is early; very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Mammoth White Bush.—Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Long Yellow or Summer Crook Neck.—This is a stronger grower, and continues in bearing longer than some of the other varieties. It is of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Hubbard.—One of the best and most widely grown winter squashes. They are large and heavy, with bright orange flesh, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored. A fine keeper. None better for squash pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

**Hubbard Squash**

Mammoth Yellow Bush or Golden Custard. The best strain of yellow scalloped squash. Like the Early White Bush in shape, but much larger, has a clear yellow skin and rich creamly yellow flesh of the very best flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

**Early White Bush Squash**

**WE ARE STRIVING TO
PLEASE OUR CUSTOM-
ERS AND ANY SUGGES-
TIONS FROM THEM
WILL BE APPRECIATED.**

WHY IT PAYS TO GROW AND SELL THE BEST.

Did you ever notice that very few folks make a reputation in this world based on low price?

Hasn't it always occurred to you that the best reputations have been built upon quality?

This is the reason that we say it pays to grow and sell the best in seeds just the same as it does in live stock breeding, merchandising or manufacturing.

Our business would not have grown year after year if we had made a feature of cheap seeds at a low price—sending our customers seeds that were part filler, and part hulls and of low germination.

We have built up a bigger business by sending out only pure seeds, although we may in some instances have been forced to ask more than some competitors.

It has paid us to handle only the best just the same as it has paid you every time to have bought the best.



John Baer Tomatoes

**Quality
First**

TOMATOES

**Tested
Seeds**

Our Tomato Seed is saved exclusively from crops grown for seed purposes and seed is saved only from the choicest Tomatoes in the fields. We will not attempt to compete in price with seed dealers who sell canning factory seed, or who buy up Tomato Seed from the refuse of market gardeners' crops in New Jersey, Maryland and other truck-growing states.

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. For table use, 90 to 120 days, according to variety.

Culture.—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbeds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

John Baer Tomato.—The earliest Tomato on earth. Our seed came from a source that we know to be reliable and were grown especially for us. This Tomato has a bright red color and produces large, beautiful solid shipping tomatoes, earlier than any other tomato that can be planted. It will produce the most perfect tomato ever grown, will produce an enormous crop, ripens evenly, has a mild delicious sweet flavor, and is almost seedless, solid and meaty; fruit weighs 6½ ounces. Being such a tremendous yielder, a bushel of "John Baer" Tomatoes can be gathered in one-third the time of any other tomato.

These seeds sold in 1915 for \$25.00 per pound; in 1914 they sold for \$50.00 per pound. Our price this season as follows:

Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.10; ½-lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$4.00.

All prices of Tomatoes are by mail, postpaid.

Livingston's Beauty.—The best all-around Tomato; exceedingly early, large, smooth and remarkably prolific. It is grown more largely by truckers and market gardeners than any other sort. The variety is of glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple; skin tough; good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.25.

New Stone.—Resembles the well-known Stone in color, shape, and time of ripening; the habit of growth like the Dwarf Champion. Ripens evenly, very solid and of excellent quality. The fruit is large, of dark brick-color, solid, fleshy and is not subject to rot like some varieties; nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; ½-lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.25.

(Tomatoes continued on next page.)

Our Tomato Seed is the very best selected seed.

ORDER NOW AND RAISE YOUR OWN TOMATO PLANTS.

TOMATOES—*Continued*

Dwarf Champion Tomatoes

Earliana.—Has easily gained the reputation of being the best first-early Tomato. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes are bright red and grow close together in clusters; all of medium size, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is a deep red, with solid center and small cells; slightly acid flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.50.

Dwarf Champion (Purplish Pink).—Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens, as they may be grown as close as three feet. The vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good-sized fruits and continues in bearing till frost. Pkg. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.50.

Early Detroit.—This excellent variety has been tried out by many growers of Tomatoes for shipment. It has been found that in earliness, uniformity, freedom from blight of vine and cracking and blistering of fruit, Early Detroit meets the most exacting requirements. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm and of excellent quality. We consider Early Detroit one of the best large purplish pink Tomatoes yet introduced. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel.—The thick flesh is bright-scarlet, very solid, with comparatively few seeds and of fine, sweet flavor; skin thin; a good shipper. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.25.

Perfection.—A very heavy cropper and produces more and large fruit toward the close of the season. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Acme.—A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps remarkably well and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Livingston's Globe Tomato.—This is another of the Livingston introductions which is proving very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm-fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine, glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.75.



Earliana Tomato

In listing our seeds we have been careful to list on those varieties that will succeed for you.

TOMATOES—*Continued***Dwarf Stone Tomatoes**

New Red Rock.—This is one of the finest large red Tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed-sowing to ripe fruit. It is very solid and free from any excess of water; smooth, and of a very fine red; superior in texture and flavor. It is an extraordinarily heavy producer and excellent shipper. Twenty-five tons of fruit have been grown to the acre. It is especially recommended to truckers and growers for canning factories, as it is very showy and productive. It has a very strong, vigorous vine, protecting the fruits from sun-scald. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75 cts., lb. \$3.00.

June Pink.—New. Very early; of medium size; round, smooth and very solid. Bright pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Ponderosa.—Unquestionably the largest Tomato grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best-flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal-red, and, on account of its compact structure, will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.90; 1 lb., \$6.00.

Golden Queen.—Solid, smooth, large in size, and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Pear Shaped Yellow.—True pear-shaped, small, color a beautiful yellow. Used for preserves and for making tomato figs. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Pear Shaped Red.—Same as above except the color is a bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Dwarf Stone.—In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruits are produced in clusters

of three to five, and as the growth is close jointed, each plant produces a large number. The tomatoes are of large size for dwarf kind; are bright-scarlet, very smooth, firm and solid. The walls of flesh are thick, with a solid meaty center, no hard core. The quality is fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1 lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Matchless.—Unsurpassed for market or table use; it is a valuable main crop sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Bonny Best.—An early and productive variety. A good forcing tomato. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry.—This is very fine for preserves; immensely productive. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25; prepaid.

Yellow Plum.—Color bright yellow; excellent for preserving. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25; prepaid.

**New Red Rock Tomato****ORDER EARLY**

Many gardens that should be planted each spring are not planted because of waiting until too late to get seed. Order your seed now.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

A Large Percentage of Our Turnip Seed is Imported and There Have Been Great Advances in Prices.

Culture.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Purple Top Globes, Purple Top Strap-leaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow the early kinds in July and August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills two feet apart, and when well up, thin out to prevent overcrowding. Rutabagas should be sown in July or early in August and earthed up as they grow.

To Keep for Winter.—Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand to keep them fresh, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well drained situation on which to pile the turnips, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected they will keep far into the winter.

One ounce sows one hundred feet of drill; one and one-half pounds sows one acre of drills; two pounds, one acre broadcast. Sow salad varieties three pounds to an acre.

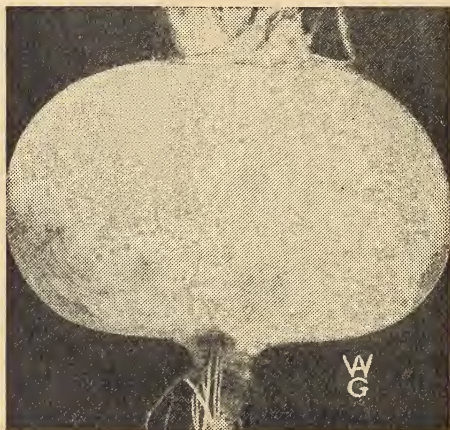
White Fleshed Varieties

Seven Top, or Turnip Winter Greens.—Cultivated extensively in the south for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root and is only recommended for the tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

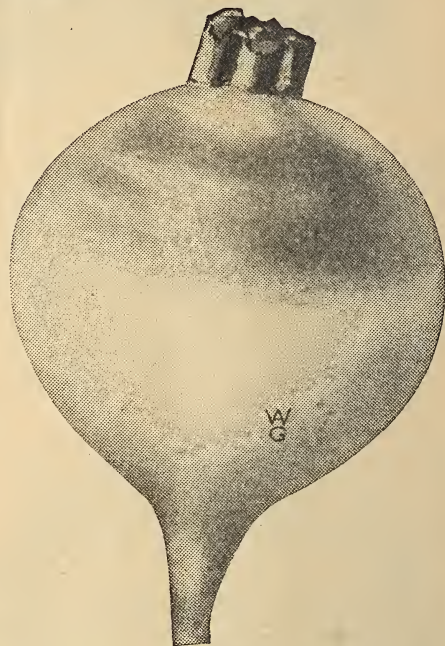
Red, or Purple Top, Strap-Leaved.—An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine-grained and tender. Also called Early Red Top, Strap-Leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Long White Cow Horn.—Clear white, except a little shade of green at the top; long, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well-flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan.—This choice variety is not only a beautiful and unusually delicious vegetable, but pleases the grower by maturing a week earlier than the earliest of other sorts. It is of medium size, flat and thick, with smooth, bright purple top, snow white flesh, and little given to leaves. It accommodates itself to either spring or fall maturity, and is a delight to those who appreciate the food value and fine flavor of a good turnip. A heavy cropper, it deserves the greatest favor from the market gardener, and is surely a top-notch for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.25.



Early White Flat Dutch



Large Early Red Top Globe Turnip

Large Early Red or Purple Top Globe.—65 days. Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. Globular in shape, very handsome and of superior quality either for the table or stock. It is a heavy producer, early and an excellent keeper. Flesh is pure white and the best flavored of all turnips, raw or cooked. It is in best condition for table use when the roots are about three inches in diameter. Largely grown for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$2.25.

Extra Early White Milan Turnip.—The Purple Top Milan is one of the most popular turnips for spring sowing, but in this new sort we have a splendid extra early turnip in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap-root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.75; 1 lb., \$3.25.

Extra Early White Egg.—In our Extra Early White Egg you will have a turnip of the sweetest flavor ready for use in six weeks from the time of sowing with good seasons. In quality it is the finest of all. While the size is small, compared

TURNIPS—Continued

with some others, its earliness and quality more than make up for any lack of size. Skin and flesh are pure white; bulbs almost egg-shaped, solid, fine-grained and a good keeper. Very attractive when bunched for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Southern Prize or Dixie.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. \$1.25, 1 lb. \$2.25—postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-leaved).—An old standby, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall plantings. Of medium size and a quick grower. Is flat with very small fine tap-root. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Pomeranian White Globe.—This is a free-growing rough-leaved sort, useful for both table and stock. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.90—postpaid.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

Amber Globe.—The flesh is beautifully yellow, very fine-grained and very sweet. It will grow to a very large size in the South; is one of the very best keepers for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

YELLOW ABERDEEN

A turnip of high merit. Very hardy, very productive; medium sized roots; late maturing.

Unequalled for its long keeping qualities. The flesh is yellow, tender, sugary and very solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 90c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Rutabaga

The flesh of the Rutabaga is firmer and richer, generally speaking, than that of the turnip, of which family of plants it is an important member. They are usually more highly priced for winter markets, whereas the turnip comes into value for the spring and early fall markets. Perhaps the most general use of the Rutabaga, however, is for the feeding of stock. In many sections it forms a valuable adjunct to the ordinary stock food, and its nutritive value has been frequently demonstrated. Because of the fact that the yield is usually very heavy, a stock food is provided that is at once cheap, rich, succulent and nutritious.

Culture.—They like a rich well-prepared soil, and should be sown in drills 30 inches apart, and thoroughly cultivated. When bulbs begin to form, throw dirt to the bulbs, keeping them well covered. This prevents the objectionable neck, so often seen on Rutabagas. They should be given room to allow development and to this end should be thinned out to about 8 inches in the row.

Improved American Purple-Top Rutabaga.—This strain is of American origin, bred to smaller top and short neck. The bulbs are of great size, yellow-fleshed and purple crown, one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$1.85.

Plant Turnips for Feeding Everything on the Farm—They are Good for Your Cattle as Well as for You!



Field of Improved American Purple-Top Rutabaga



Clover, Grass and Field Seeds

Our Clover, Grass and Field Seeds are high-grade, new crop seeds, carefully selected so as to be sure of supplying seeds of only first-class germination and of the best quality that it is possible to obtain.

The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling Grass and Clover Seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.

Red Clover

**More Extensively Grown Than All Others
and Justly So**

This is regarded as the most valuable of the Clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and is a dependable all-around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. It may be sown either in the Spring or Fall, and where no other grasses are used, at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds to the acre, according to quality of seed used and condition of the soil. Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best quality of Clover seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weed seeds which decrease the value of the land on which they are growing.

It has been demonstrated time after time that crops following a growth of Clover are larger and of better quality than when grown on land which has produced the same crop for a series of years. Clover should be rotated with grain crops every three to five years. The small nodules or bacteria which cling to the rootlets possess the power to draw the nitrogen from the air and store it in the

soil where it is most needed and where it can be drawn upon by subsequent crops. It is well to sow Clover with every crop of hay. It serves to keep the ground free from weeds, restores fertility, and may be pastured in the Fall, or will repay the grower even if put to no other use than to be plowed under as a green fertilizer. Sow 10 to 12 pounds of Red Clover Seed per acre. Write for price.

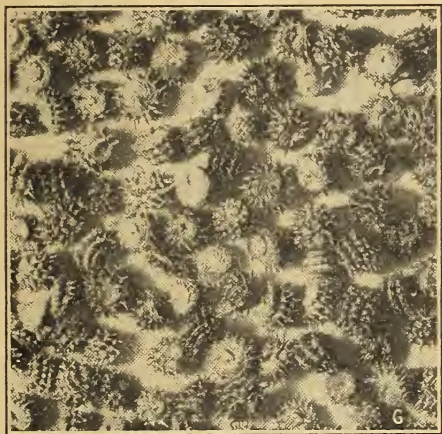
Crimson Clover

Crimson Clover has come to be one of the most important winter crops for the South, for grazing, cover crop and hay. It is one of the most valuable crops to put humus and nitrogen into the soil and to increase the productiveness. Can be grazed two or three months and then makes a crop. After grazing or cutting hay crop, the stubble turned under greatly enriches the soil. Can be sown in last working of summer crops. Rate of seeding about 20 pounds to the acre. Should be sown in August and September in upper part of cotton belt and September and October in lower part. Soil inoculation or artificial bacteria is necessary. Write for price.

**Inoculate your Clover
seed. See page 30 for
Mulford Cultures**



Field of Red Clover



Our Re-cleaned Burr Clover Seed

Burr Clover

Burr Clover is an annual legume, chiefly used as a pasture crop and as a nitrogen gathering plant for enriching the soils. When planted with Bermuda grass, the combination furnishes a grazing which is green almost the year around. Sow any time from August 1st to November, at the rate of about 50 pounds to the acre. The seeds come in small spiral burrs which assist in inoculating the soil. Once planted each succeeding crop gives more luxuriant growth. When used as pasture, no grazing should be allowed after blooming begins freely, in order to give seeds opportunity to mature. Every southern farm should have at least a small field of this clover. Write for price.

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza*)

Japan Clover as a grazing crop has a distinct place in Southern Agriculture. It grows on worn out lands, where other crops fail and furnishes a nutritious permanent pasture. Can be sown broadcast without special preparation. Thickens rapidly and re-seeds itself without attention. Grows heaviest after first year. Sow in March or April about ten pounds to the acre. Write for price.



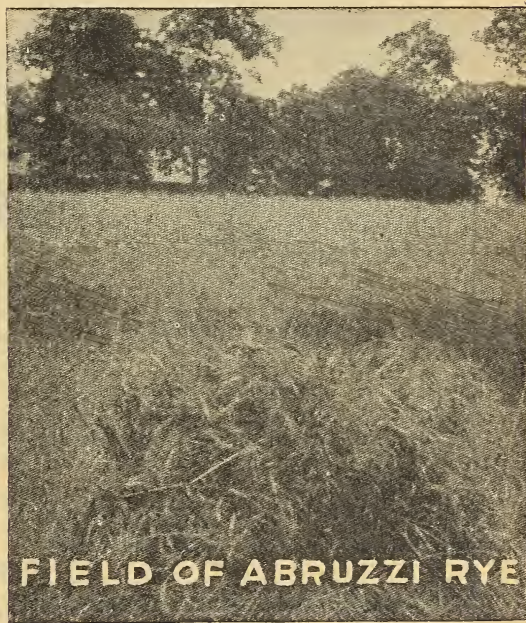
Dutch Clover (*White*)

Well known. It forms a thick, close turf, is excellent to sow for pastures, especially on sandy soils, and should enter into the composition of all lawn mixtures. Alone, it requires four to six pounds per acre; in mixture, from one to two pounds. Write for price.

Abruzzi Rye

Abruzzi Rye was discovered by agents of the United States Department of Agriculture while on an exploration trip through Italy in search of valuable plants for use in this country, and was introduced for the first time about January, 1900. It came from Naples, and brought with it this record: "Abruzzes, a superior rye grown in the Abruzzi Province, a mountainous district east of Rome. This strain is one of the best grown in Italy, having made an average yield of 28.2 bushels per acre for a period of ten years."

This rye was tested by the United States Department of Agriculture, and found to be valuable.



Abruzzi Rye is far superior to the ordinary rye varieties. In carefully conducted tests, we find that it will give from two to three times the amount of pasture or forage that our ordinary varieties will.

In addition to its heavy yield, it possesses the distinct advantage of growing upright, making it easy for the animals to graze. It does not lie flat on the ground. It grows off upright from the very start.

WE DO NOT KNOW OF ANY CROP THAT WILL GIVE AS MUCH GRAZING DURING THE WINTER AS ABRUZZI RYE. Write for price.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Feed Hoppers and Trays, Drinking Fountains, Leg Bands, Grit and Shell Hoppers, Parcels Post Egg Cases in sizes from 15 to 100-egg capacity. Write for prices and free literature.

INCREASE YOUR CROPS

IMPROVE YOUR SOIL

Give up the old, one-crop, soil-robbing system and adopt better methods.

Diversify, raise live stock, rotate your crops, grow Alfalfa, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Clovers and other legume crops inoculated with

MULFORD CULTURES FOR LEGUMES

"The Evidence" will be sent you free upon request.



Peanuts inoculated and not inoculated. Note difference in yield and size of vines.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

Enrich your soil, at practically no cost, with humus and nitrogen, the most expensive plant food you buy.

Inoculated legume crops will mean bigger loads of cotton, corn, oats and other crops for you, besides more and richer feed for you live stock. Build for the future as well as the present.

Legumes with root nodules enrich your soil by gathering nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil for you, free—these root nodules are formed by the nitrogen-fixing bacteria in **Mulford Cultures for Legumes**.

Pure, active, tested strains of living, vigorous, nitrogen-fixing bacteria (harmless). Prepared and tested by the world's leading biological chemists.

MULFORD CULTURE IN FIVE-ACRE PACKAGES AT

"ONE DOLLAR" PER ACRE

One-Acre Packages, \$1.50. Use no substitute—the best is cheapest for you.
We sell "the best."

Rye (Southern Grown)

It stools heavily, can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed. Cut and fed green, has made as much as ten tons of green food per acre in five months. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia, and the North and West is cheaper, but it is spring sown and often runs along the ground. It is also slow growing and not so good here. It is an entirely different type to our Southern Rye. Rye is extremely hardy and will grow on the poorest kind of land. It makes the finest kind of winter and spring pasturage, and if sown early can be grazed until late fall. If cut when in bloom, or before fully headed out, it makes a fair quality of hay, and when used for grain, the straw is excellent for bedding purposes. It is not truly a soil-improving crop, but makes a great deal of humus, and when turned under on the lands will greatly help impoverished lands. It is sown from the middle of August until November and then again in the early spring. The main planting time is in the fall. However, it is more valuable when sown early. It is a very hardy plant, withstanding all kinds of very cold weather without serious injury. The ground should be well prepared before you sow; plant early, thus giving the young plants plenty of time to get a good stand. Sowed both broadcast and in drills. The seed should be covered no more than two inches. For hogs, sow from September 10th to November 25th, together with crimson clover. Graze from December 1st to April 15th. Write for prices.

Hairy or Winter Vetch

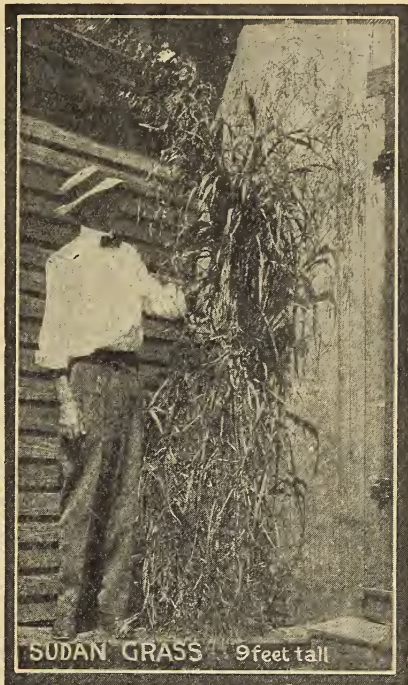
Hairy Vetch has long been one of the most popular crops in the South for Hay and is especially valuable as a soil improving and Winter Cover Crop. Adds nitrogen to the soil, preserves fertility and gives greater outturn on lands the following year. Owing to European War, prices last season were unusually high and will probably continue. We will, however, supply as good seed as can be obtained at best market prices. Write for prices.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape makes an excellent grazing crop for cattle, hogs and sheep and splendid green crop for chickens. Sow in Fall, August to October, or in Spring, as early as possible, not later than April. Should be planted in good soil, such as would grow rutabagas and cabbages. Sow broadcast 6 to 8 pounds per acre or in drills in 30" rows, three or four pounds to the acre. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25.



One Plant Dwarf Essex Rape



Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass

Probably the most valuable hay and forage crop that has been introduced in recent years. Closely resembles Johnson Grass but does not have objectionable root system. Yields two to three cuttings of highly nutritious hay. Yields in the South from two to four tons per acre. Seems to be more resistant to drought than other hay crops. Grows well in mixture with the legumes, furnishing an upright plant for vines to cling on. We recommend Sudan Grass as hay crop for this section. The seed we offer were grown by a Sudan Grass Specialist in Texas and is free from mixture of Johnson Grass or other foreign seed. It is best grade certified seed. We warn farmers against planting Sudan Grass seed of unknown origin or purity, as it is liable to contain Johnson Grass seed, which is very similar in appearance, or may come from a strain which has hybridized with Sorghum. We are able to offer these seed at a very low price so that all of our customers may have an opportunity to try out this crop at a small expense. Drill in rows about eighteen inches or two feet apart about five pounds to the acre, or broadcast twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre. Write for prices.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

We carry the following in stock.
Write for prices.

Bug Death, Kiltone Bourdeau Paste,
Pyrox, Nicotine, Scalicide, Lime Sulphur,
Fish Oil Soap, Arsenate of Lead, Paris
Green, Slug Shot. Send us your order.

Bermuda Grass

Bermuda Grass makes a most valuable perennial pasture grass for the South. Is an excellent soil binder. Sow in March or April, broadcast about six or eight pounds to the acre about one-half inch deep. Bermuda Grass and Burr Clover make an excellent combination and all the year permanent pasture. No reseedling of either crop necessary. Write for prices.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

Perennial Rye or English Rye Grass is very similar to Italian Rye. Grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for years. Makes very heavy, leafy growth, very fine for either pasture or hay. Sow two to three bushels per acre, September to December. Write for prices.

Johnson Grass

Johnson Grass is fast becoming an important hay grass in the South. While we would not

advise the introduction of Johnson Grass into sections not infested, often there is just enough Johnson Grass on a piece of land to cause a great deal of trouble with any other crop and yet not enough for a profitable hay crop. We would advise planting a liberal quantity of Johnson Grass seed on such land in order to make a finer stem and better quality of hay, and at the same time greatly increase the quantity. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds, March to May. Write for prices.

Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture

For the Central South this will make a permanent lawn that will be satisfactory. For Florida and the light sandy lands of the Gulf Coast section it will not last, neither will any other grass mixture. In that section it will last for one season, but will largely die out the first summer. On the clay and loamy lands further up this is an unexcelled lawn mixture. After thorough preparation, sow about three bushels of seed per acre in October or November. Write for prices.

SORGHUMS AND KAFIR CORN

The Sorghums are good for forage, hay and ensilage. We do not recommend them for syrup, but advise every one to plant Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane or Japanese Honey Sorghum for syrup. (See below for description.)

Early Improved

Amber Sorghum

More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock, on account of sweetness of stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup. Twelve and one-half pounds of seeds will plant one acre. Plant at any time from April to last of July in rows three feet apart, six to ten seed, twelve to eighteen inches apart in the row, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; one-half bushel per acre.

Early Orange Sorghum

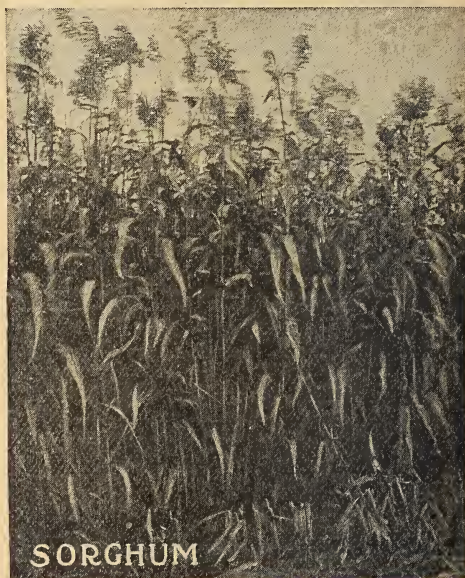
Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making. About ten days later than the Amber. Culture the same as the Amber.

Red Top or Sumac Sorghum

Stems sweeter and juicier than other sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go further in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about five tons per acre of forage. Seed roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, ninety to one hundred days; seven to ten feet high.

Rural Branching Sorghum or Milo Maize

Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while others are drooping. The seeds are smaller, but will keep longer than the other varieties; the stalk grows very large and produces a good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder any of the similar fodder plants except the "Tosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drill four feet apart, eighteen to twenty inches in the drills. One peck per acre.



Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane

Known in some sections as Japanese Honey Sorghum. It makes a very large stalk, as large in diameter as ribbon cane and grows much taller, often growing to a height of fourteen feet. Matures in one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five days, or about ten days later than sorghum, and yields 200 to 500 gallons of very fine syrup to the acre, also makes fine ensilage. We introduced this cane in this section recently. The farmers took to it readily and all of them praise it very highly. The syrup is light in color and has none of the strong taste of sorghum. Plant four to six pounds to the acre. Prices will be somewhat higher than last year. 1 lb. 25 cts., postpaid; 5 lbs. \$1.10. Write for prices on large quantities.

Broom Corn

There are many farmers who are making this a most profitable crop. One acre will produce 500 hundredweight of brush and nearly forty bushels of seed. It is a very good crop for dry land farming. The straw sells as high as \$200.00 per ton. It has very little value for feed, as neither the stalks, blades or seed are good to feed any kind of stock. Broom Corn may be planted and cultivated the same as Sorghums. Care should be taken to prevent it getting mixed with feed crops. Four to eight quarts of seed plant an acre. Write for prices.

Kafir Corn

Kafir belongs to the non-saccharine group of sorghums; the plant is short jointed and leafy. It is the greatest dry weather resisting crop that can be grown. When dry weather comes it does not die, but simply stops growing until rain comes again, and then continues its growth. It will produce a large crop of grain, and the fodder is superior to corn fodder, as it remains green until after the seed is ripe. It makes excellent fodder either green or cured, being brittle and tender, and is highly relished by cattle and horses. Kafir is, in the opinion of many farmers, superior to corn for ensilage. For ensilage Kafir should be cut just as the grain begins to harden after leaving the dough stage, thereby securing all the feeding value of the grain and fodder.

For grain crop the seed should be planted in rows and cultivated like corn. This will require 1 to 3 pounds per acre. For fodder 50 to 100 pounds should be sown, and the crop cut for hay when the seed is in the dough. Write for prices.

Tennessee Liberty Millet

A Big, Profitable Hay Crop

This Millet is very sweet, palatable and when fed to dairy cows produces a large amount of milk. On good rich soil it grows 4 to 5 feet high. It is very tender if cut at the right stage, which is when it is in full bloom. About three-fourths of a bushel



of seed is sown to the acre. A good yield is from three to five tons of hay to the acre.

Pearl Millet or Pencillaria

Immensely productive. A native of Central America. It is an annual plant having long broad foliage, and if allowed to develop fully will attain a height of from 10 to 12 feet, and bear numerous heads from 19 to 20 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, completely covered with thousands of seeds, much relished by poultry. It is of rapid growth, throwing out from one plant numerous suckers, and if cut as soon as it reaches the height of 2 to 3 feet, it can be mowed from 4 to 6 times, according to latitude, and yields several tons of hay to the acre. If allowed to grow 6 or 7 feet high, and cut when the flower seeds begin to develop, it will yield the heaviest fodder crop per acre of any plant now in cultivation. For seeding it is equal to any fodder, and is relished either green or dry, by all kinds of stock. Write for prices.

VELVET BEANS

"Velvet Beans are rampant-growing leguminous annuals, making vines 20 to 75 feet in length, according to variety and conditions. They grow well on soils too light and sandy for most other legumes and produce an immense yield of forage, which is excellent feed for cattle and hogs. They also make a very good hay if cut soon after the first flowers appear, but the vines are so long and tangled that they are difficult to harvest. Velvet beans are excellent for newly cleared lands, as the growth is so rapid and dense that it smothers out the grass and brings the soil into a cultivable condition better than any other crop. They also have great value for green manuring and as a restorative for soils needing nitrogen and humus. Like other legumes, velvet beans draw nitrogen from the air, the proportion of the nitrogen contained in the plants being about the same as in cowpeas, and as the total yield is much greater the total amount of the nitrogen and humus added to the soil is correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cottonseed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great."—From a Government Bulletin.

Velvet beans should not be planted until the ground is warm enough to cause them to germinate promptly. The germ is very weak and unless the soil is warm they will rot. They should be planted about three inches deep. The usual method of planting the Hundred Day Speckled Velvet Beans is to plant between eight foot corn rows, every three feet, two or three beans to the hill. This requires about a peck to the acre. When planted this way the vines cover the ground and climb up the corn stalks. The stalks and vines make a most palatable feeding crop for stock. The later varieties are often planted between corn hills, after the corn is about two feet high. The principal value of the velvet bean is for winter grazing. It is usual to allow the crop to grow until killed by frost after which it is grazed through the winter, as the vines and leaves decay so slowly that they retain their palatability a long time. Many growers of velvet beans claim that one bushel is worth more in feeding value than two bushels of corn or one and one-half bushels of cowpeas. Velvet beans are worth by weight about one-third as much as cottonseed meal for feeding milk cows. The hay is equal to cowpea hay in feeding value. Our seed from Georgia and Alabama.

VARIETIES

Hundred Day Early Speckled

This is the newest variety and earliest maturing of all. Will mature seed over the entire South, requiring from ninety days in Southern Alabama to

a hundred and fifty in Northern Virginia. Not as rank growers as the other varieties, but makes heavy yields of beans. In many cases as much as fifty to sixty and in some cases much greater number of bushels per acre. These beans should be planted in large quantities throughout the Carolinas and Georgia this year. Seed required, one peck to the acre. Write for prices.

Kimbrough's Name on a Package of Seeds Insures Quality

VELVET BEANS—*Continued***Osceola Velvet Bean**

The Osceola Bean is a new variety introduced by the Florida Experiment Station, but has several advantages over the Florida and Early Speckled varieties. It is free from the stinging fuzz or velvet on the pods, which makes the other varieties very unpleasant to handle. It has larger beans and pods, making them less expensive to gather, and also is much earlier, at least than the Florida Bean.

Is two weeks earlier than the 100-Day. Commences to get ripe about September 1st, and largely ripened by the 15th; all ripe late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean

picking is less costly. Will make 25 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. Blooms mostly purple. Where beans in the pods for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand.

The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large, being the size of the Lyon. The size of the pod is the same as the "Chinese." Pods are five inches long carrying usually six big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods and are often double-jointed, in many cases having two bunches to the joint. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with extreme earliness—the Osceola Bean carrying all the good points of the Lyon and 100-Day, is the latest wonder of the Velvet Bean world. Except for color of bean and a slight decrease in vine, this bean is practically a Chinese bean, but earlier by some three weeks.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

The Soy Bean is one of the most valuable leguminous crops for planting in the South. It is used ordinarily in the place of the cowpea and in many respects is superior. As a hay crop it is comparable to Alfalfa in feeding value. It also is a good pasture plant for hogs and makes excellent ensilage with corn. It can also be used for green manure, greatly increasing the supply of nitrogen in the soil. The use of the seed or meal as a substitute for cotton seed meal in feeding ration has given excellent results. It makes a high yield of seed and is easy to grow and harvest. It makes an erect plant, matures practically all the seed at the same time and is more resistant to unfavorable weather conditions either of rain or drought than cowpeas. Well prepared soil is necessary for Soy Beans. The seed should not be planted too deep and should be lightly covered with loose soil. Soy Beans require inoculation, although most of the soils around the upper cotton belt are more or less naturally inoculated. Soy Beans may be grown either in cultivated rows or broadcasted, depending on the purpose for which they are grown. For seed or hay production, drill in rows two and a half to four feet apart, about one-half bushel to the acre. Cultivate at least three times. For soiling or green manure sow broadcast one bushel to one and one-half to the acre. In rotation Soy Beans are adapted to practically the same place as cowpeas. A combination of Soy Beans and cowpeas make a very satisfactory hay, the beans holding the vines off of the ground. A half-bushel of beans to a bushel of peas is the best combination of seed. Soy beans can be sown any time after frost, from early spring until mid-summer. In general, the later varieties should be used and planted about the same time as corn. It is usually possible to secure two crops by planting the early varieties early in the season.

Mammoth Early Sojas.—The largest growing and most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South. Write for prices.

Chufas or Earth Almonds.—It is amazing how few people actually know how valuable Chufas are as a crop to plant for fattening hogs. With the increasing interest in hogs in the South, we expect to see tens of thousands of acres of Chufas planted each year. The Chufa is a species of ground nut, most easily grown, and which ought to be on every Southern farm every year as a hog-fattening crop. Can be planted from April to June, cultivation to be similar to that for peanuts. The crop is usually matured by September 15th and can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting. Make rows two and one-half feet apart, dropping seed about one foot apart in the row and covering about two inches. Chufas require from one to one and one-half pecks per acre. Write for prices.

Upland Rice.—You can grow rice on upland as well as the flooded lowlands, any ground having a reasonable amount of moisture making fair crops of it. Make thirty to fifty bushels per acre. Write for prices.

COW PEAS

The Cowpea can be grown in all parts of the country where Dent Corn succeeds.

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting is profitable for Cowpeas as for any other crop; the greater the care in this respect, the greater the satisfaction and profit in the yield.

Cowpeas may be planted whenever the ground is warm enough for planting beans and melons.

Drill planting requires less seed and more cultivation, and the yield is usually heavier than when sown broadcast.

When saved for hay the crop should be handled like Red Clover, but must not be baled until some weeks after it is gathered, or before it is thoroughly dry. Its yield is usually from two to three tons of dry hay per acre.

The cowpea is one of the best plants for temporary pastures, and by a proper selection of varieties, gives good grazing from early summer until late fall. As a grazing crop it is especially valuable for producing milk, growing young stock (especially pigs), and fattening all kinds of domestic fowls and animals.

The cowpea is one of the most effective fertilizing plants. It draws nitrogen from the air, and in this way obtains and stores this otherwise most expensive element of fertility free of cost.

A heavy growth of vines usually pays better grazed or made into hay; a light crop on stiff soil is more profitable plowed under green and a light crop on very sandy soil, or on soil liable to wash during winter, is best to leave to decay on the surface of the ground.

Hay made from Cowpeas is very rich in protein, and if mixed with that of any of the true grasses the feeding value of the mixture is far greater than either fed alone.

Cowpea hay is an excellent substitute for wheat bran, is comparatively cheaper, and therefore of special value to dairy men.

When grown together there is very little trouble in handling Cowpeas and Corn for the silo, and the combined silage is of much better quality than that made from corn alone.

The Cowpea can be used to great advantage as a green manure crop at any time during the summer and in almost every crop rotation.

The Cowpea can be grown successfully over a wider extent of territory and on a greater variety of soils than any other legume, and there are few farms on which it cannot find a profitable place.



COW PEAS—*Continued*

COWPEAS WILL DO MORE FOR YOUR LAND THAN ALL THE FERTILIZERS THAT HAVE EVER BEEN PUT ON IT.

GIVE IT A CHANCE TO ENRICH YOUR FARM.

Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast.

Whippoorwill.—A favorite early bunch-growing variety; has brown-speckled seed which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Write for prices.

Clay.—A favorite variety; grows similar to Black, but produces a little more vine. The color is a little darker than the Wonderful or Unknown, being light brown. Write for prices.

Wonderful, or Unknown.—This makes an enormous growth of vine, but requires the full growing season to make a crop. In yield and growth the vine surpasses many of the varieties of Cowpeas, and it yields very largely of peas. This variety should be planted early in order to come to full maturity. Write for prices.

Mixed.—Large quantities of Peas are mixed through handling and will not grade as straight

varieties. Just as good for forage purposes and make fine pasture, as they mature at different times. Usually sell for less than the others. Write for prices.

White Sugar Crowder.—Grows upright, bushy and under ordinary conditions needs no support. Very prolific. It is the earliest of all the vining varieties. Every farmer should plant this sort. Write for prices.

Brown Crowder Pea.—Very similar to the White Crowder. It is a very early pea and a very popular one with the market gardener. Write for prices.

Six Weeks Pea.—A medium sized white pea with black eye; finest of all peas for table use. Will mature in six weeks. The pea for the man with a small garden to use. Will make two crops a year. Write for prices.

Canada Field Peas

Price on Application.

This is in no sense a cowpea, but resembles an ordinary garden or English Pea in looks of seed and growth. It is extremely hardy, a great soil-enricher and makes the most delicious hay. Should be sown two bushels to the acre; it is better though, to sow with oats or other winter grain to hold the vines up, using one bushel of Peas and one-half the regular quantity of grain. Both are cut at the same time.

Sunflower

Mammoth Russian.

A small patch of cultivated sunflowers will produce a great quantity of the very best poultry feed for winter. Drill in rows, cut with a corn harvester, dry thoroughly and let the fowls do the threshing. If you can't spare land for cultivating, plant them in waste corners. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., 20c; 1 lb 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

Spanish Peanuts

1 1-2 bushels of unshelled Peanuts will plant an acre.

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and, in the South, where they can be planted, two crops can be made in a year, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine, and the tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. The nuts are produced closer in a bunch, making them easy to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common



Spanish Peanuts

in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. Price on application.

Virginia Peanuts

These are larger than the Spanish. In size, Virginias are large; Spanish, small. Often used for parching. We are large contractors. Price on application.

Cotton Seed—Cleveland Big Boll, King's Prolific, Simpson's Early, Half and Half—Write for Prices

Oats

Texas Red Rust-proof.—There is no better Oat than the Texas Red Rust-proof, providing one gets the genuine Oat, grown in the State of Texas. It is safe to say that 75 per cent of the Oats sold as Texas Rust-proof never grew in that state. Farmers should be more careful in purchasing their seed Oats. The Texas Oats are heavy grains, nearly all of them having a distinctive beard. Color varies, according to the season. They are largely planted in the spring and early fall. Two bushels should be sown to an acre. Write for prices.

Appler.—Equally well adapted for sowing in the spring and the fall, but when put in in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing Oat, with bunchy heads and heavy grain. While originating in the state of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other southern states, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof Oats for the South. Write for prices.

The Famous 100-Bushel.—The claim for this Oat is that it is an improved type of southern Oat, rust-proof, has heavy grains, large straw, and is extremely productive. While the claim for

it is extra productivity, we certainly cannot, nor can anyone else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre, but it should come as near or nearer to it than many other Oats on the market. Write for prices.

Burt or Ninety-Day Oat.—Largely planted as a fall oat in Florida, where it does well at that season, but not recommended except for spring planting in the Central South. The Burt is a quick maturing oat, but is, in our opinion, much inferior as a yielder of grain per acre. Recleaned and graded seed. Write for prices.

Early Winter Turf Oats.—Stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter and are as hardy as wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties. One to one and a half bushels to the acre. Write for prices.

New Fulghum Early Oats.—This is a new variety which is becoming very popular in the South. It matures from ten to twenty days earlier than Texas Red Rust-proof, and yields more per acre; is rust and frost proof, and is more valuable for grazing than other varieties on account of its heavy growth. Write for prices.



Field of Texas Red Rust-proof Oats

Seed Wheat

Best Time to Plant.—It is impossible in a general catalogue like this to give detailed instructions. The best time to plant wheat in the Southern States is from the middle of October to the middle of December. The aim in any locality is to give the plants a chance to get well established before freezing weather sets in. Write for prices.

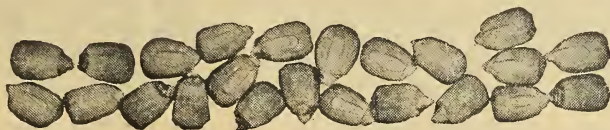
Some Points About Growing.—Most farmers who ever grow any wheat have their own ideas about rational methods of getting profitable yields, and it was hardly worth while to detail here any fixed rule to go by, but a few suggestions, drawn from practice and observation, might be of interest. The explanation for the small yield usually reported in the South can usually be traced to deficiency in the soil of vegetable matter and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid, more to this than to an improper method of land preparation, although the latter is highly important to get the full benefit of the plant food available. The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for wheat in the common cowpea, and no fertilizer he can use is as economical. Besides the plant food stored up in the soil by turning under a heavy crop of pea vines, or through merely growing a crop where it is pastured or cut off, there is a great amount of vegetable matter put in the soil, which is greatly needed by the wheat plant. All wheat land should

be sown in cow peas. A good commercial fertilizer is 200 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate, 200 pounds cottonseed meal, 50 pounds muriate of potash, to be applied to each acre, more or less, as the soil would indicate. Two to four hundred pounds of pure raw bone meal to the acre gives remarkable results. Write for prices.

Blue Stem or Purple Straw.—This is more largely planted in Mississippi than any other sort. The head is smooth, berry small, short, almost round, and very firm, and makes a fine turnout of excellent flour. It is a rust-proof sort, because being extremely early to mature, it will always ripen before danger of frost. It will grow taller on poor soil than many other sorts and makes a splendid yield under proper conditions. Fairly good soil should yield fifteen bushels to the acre. Good soil, properly fertilized and where the seasons are right, thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre is possible. Write for prices.

Early Red May.—A smooth headed variety of long popularity in the South. The variety is early and prolific; the berries small, early, red and of excellent quality. It is very hardy, being very resistant to disease and the sudden changes peculiar to the South. It ripens almost at the same time as the Blue Stem and is consequently a rust-proof sort. Write for prices.

Field Corn



Improved Golden Dent Seed Corn

We are unable to make prices on any corn at time catalogue goes to press. We have a large stock of the very finest selected Corn of all varieties and will be glad to quote prices on request. If you wish a small amount, send your money and we will give you its value in Seed Corn.

Hickory King Corn.—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it.

Early White Dent.—Favorite white variety for early crop in the South. First ready of those producing large ears. Two or three ears per stalk. Fine for roasting ears.

Genuine Mexican June.—The genuine Mexican June Corn is grown only in one part of Mexico, and we do not hesitate to say that it is the best and purest strain obtainable. The variety is more popular than ever, and we were unable to fill all our orders last season owing to the tremendous demand. Our stock has established for itself a splendid reputation in many parts of Mississippi and other Southern States. It is a fine white corn of excellent quality and flavor; the ear is medium size, with a husk so closely adhering as to be practically worm and weevil proof. The stalk is short, seldom growing more than seven or eight feet high. The roots run deep and spread, so that it is a splendid drouth resister. Can be planted any time from April 1st until August. Can be planted after an oat crop, or when other crops have failed, and mature before frost. Its germinating power is great and consequently it will stand even in dry weather.

Pop Corn (White Rice).—Widely cultivated and used more than any other sort. Short ears with long, pointed kernels. Very productive.

Hasting's Prolific.—Hasting's Prolific is a wonder in production of both grain and foliage. It is the most prolific corn we have ever seen. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. Medium early, maturing in from 100 to 110 days. Makes splendid roasting ears. It is adapted to both lowland and upland. It always makes a crop and is a prize winner at the cribs of every man who plants it.

Tennessee or Georgia Red Cob.—A large eared white corn with small red cob. Is very fine for the South.

Mosby Prolific.—This is a great corn for the South. It is very prolific, having from two to four, sometimes more ears to the stalk. Our stock is raised in Lauderdale County, where this corn originated, and you cannot find as good Mosby Corn anywhere as is raised by our farmers in this county.

Johnston's Prolific.—An excellent prolific, having from two to five ears to the stalk. This corn is probably the highest bred prolific in this section. It is not so soft as the Mosby and not quite so hard as the Hasting's Corn. Johnston's Corn has won first premium at all the fairs during the past few years and we recommend it to all our friends.

White Snowflake.—A very fine field sort, especially adapted to the South because of its earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Its growth is from seven to eight feet, producing two ears to the stalk, which are very large. Excellent for roasting ears.

Improved Golden Dent.—We sell hundreds of bushels of this splendid yellow corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow corns in cultivation. It makes large-sized ears well filled with tender white grains. It is largely planted by the local truckers for the earliest corn and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grains maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South it is strongly recommended.

Adams' Extra Early.—Valuable as coming in before any true sweet corn. Naturally small, and unless planted in very rich soil and given good cultivation it is liable to prove a failure. When properly grown makes ears of fair size and its value is for market gardeners to bring in ahead of other sorts.

FLOWER SEEDS



Our Flower Seeds are selected with greatest care from the best obtainable strains. We take special pains to send out those of highest quality only. Our list has again undergone a thorough revision, and we believe now embraces only the choicest types in their respective classes. We sell nearly every variety by the packet. Some popular sorts are offered by weight as well.

The soils best suited to flowers is a light, rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the seed either broadcast or in rows and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray; do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground, if warm enough.

Agertum Mexicanum.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot plants in winter. Height, 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum.—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come. Pkt., 5c.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. Pkt., 5c.

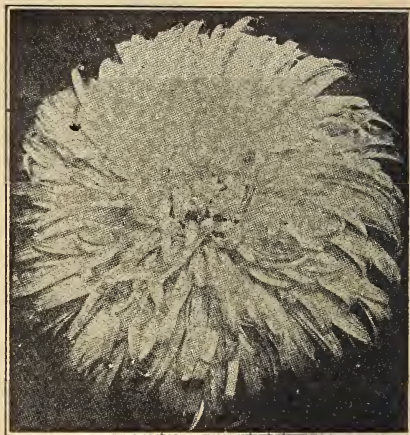
Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).—The old fashioned snap dragon, largely improved by cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will withstand the winter here if slightly protected. Finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Asters

The Aster, in its many varieties, is not only one of the most profitable annuals for the professional florist, but also one of the most satisfactory for the home garden. The plants are usually of vigorous growth and so hardy that they endure a slight frost without serious injury. By planting the different strains and at different times, one may have a constant succession of bloom from the last of July until the middle of October without the aid of greenhouse or even a hotbed.

Seed may be sown outdoors as early in spring as the ground is warm and dry, or for earlier blooming may be started indoors, or in a cold frame and transplanted in the open ground after danger of killing frost is over. If conditions are favorable, they will usually do well in any well-prepared garden soil, but a strong loam that has been well fertilized the previous year is preferable. In planting, cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. The rows for most of the varieties should be about one and one half feet apart. When about one to two inches high, thin to sixteen inches apart in the row. It is desirable to change location as often as practicable.

Giant Comet.—In this class of Asters the petals are very long and recurved and twisted near the center. Plants branching about two feet high, more vigorous and taller growing than the ordinary Comet; flowers large and equal in form. A desirable class coming into bloom rather late. Known also as Ostrich Plume. Giant Mixed; Pkt., 15c.



Aster

Queen of the Market Aster.—Very early. Of rare beauty, dwarf and branching in habit, with large flowers of various colors. Its chief merit is its earliness—three weeks ahead of other asters. The flowers are of good size, double and are borne on long stems. Pkt., 5c.

Simple's Branching.—A class of very strong growing Asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, but producing on very long stems, full petaled, exceptionally large double blossoms of fine form. Plants distinctly branching, about two feet high. For many years this class with us has been almost entirely free from the aster blight. Pkt., 5c.

Superb Aster Mixture.—We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms. The colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. Double Mixed Colors; Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Apple.—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. Height 15 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Begonia.—Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer.

Vernon.—Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, exceedingly brilliant; foliage ornamental, first green changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt., 10c.

Candytuft or Iberis.—A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be forked in spring. When well up thin out to four or five inches apart; especially desirable for early summer beds.

Candytuft, Empress.—Extra large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft, Dark Crimson.—Darkest shade of crimson. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft, Mixed.—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. Pkt., 5c.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis.—Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants one and two feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Canterbury Bells.—Very ornamental, growing about two feet high, producing beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers, which make a glorious display when planted in large beds. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Centaurea (Corn Flower or Bachelor's Button).—This favorite old-time flower is also known as Ragged Sailor, Blue Bottle, etc. It is a free flowering bloomer, very showy, growing from two to three feet high and is largely used for cut flowers. It grows in any soil and almost equals the aster in popularity. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Carnations.—Carnations are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and richness of colors. They are indispensable, both for greenhouse culture in winter and for the garden in summer. The Marguerite type is the best for summer flowering.

Carnation, Giant Flowering Marguerite Malmalson.—The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of color includes white, bluish, deep pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon and many beautifully variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seed sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter-flowering plants. Pkt., 5c.

Coleus.—One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt., 5c.

Clematis.—Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautifully vari-colored flowers. Soak for twenty-four hours before sowing. Large Flowering. Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. Pkt., 10c.

Cosmos.—Very effective for autumn flowering in broad masses or backgrounds. A hardy and rapid growing annual, forming bush-like plants with feathery green foliage, four to six feet high, covered with large flowers somewhat resembling the single dahlias. They are gracefully poised on long stems and very useful for decorative purposes. Sow outdoors early in spring in rather light soil, not too rich and preferably in a sunny situation. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in rows, make the rows about two feet apart and when the young plants are well up thin from four to six inches apart in the row. Giant Mixed.—Flowers white and in shades of pink, rose and maroon. Pkt., 5c.



Cosmos

Canna.—Stately, very ornamental plants of semi-tropical appearance, very desirable for groups and in masses. Plants branching from the roots, with very large, broad leaves, producing clusters of large flowers of varied and brilliant colors from August until cut down by frost. Sow seeds indoors in February in light, sandy soil, first cutting a small notch through the hard outer coat with a knife or file, care being taken not to cut into the germ. Cover with one-half inch of fine soil. Keep the soil moist and the temperature averaging 60 degrees F. Transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over, preferably in a very rich soil, giving each plant two feet of room. Tender annual in the open ground, or tender perennial in the greenhouse. Finest Large Flowering Mixed.—Plants comparatively dwarf, about three feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Cypress Vine.—A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height fifteen feet. Pkt., 5c.

Dahlia.—If started indoors and transplanted outside, when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of blooms throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds. Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering show and fancy varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Shasta Daisy.—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers four inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt., 10c.

Daisies.—Plants of Double Daisy will bloom the first summer and will continue to bloom for years if given slight protection during winter. They are not very particular as to soil. Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus (Pinks).—In this large and greatly varied genus are some of the most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassable for color and fragrance. Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Digitalis (Fox Glove).—Fox Glove is one of the easiest of culture. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth are used. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Geraniums.—These grow readily from seed and produce blooming plants the first summer. There is a great deal of pleasure in watching them develop from seed, and there is always a chance of securing something new and desirable that way. Zonale.—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Delphinium (Larkspur).—Quick growing, very free flowering annuals, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out after well up to ten or twelve inches apart. They make a pleasing display and are very satisfactory. Giant Flowering Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

Useful Gourds.—Japanese Nest Egg. These resemble hen's eggs in color, form and size. They make the very best nest eggs. Pkt., 5c. The Dipper.—Long fruits, straight or slightly crooked. Pkt., 5c.

Heliotrope.—Few know how easily Heliotrope can be grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for bed or pot culture. Height, two feet. Pkt., 10c.

Hyacinth Bean (Dolichos).—A fine climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. Tender annual, from ten to fifteen feet high. Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

Double Hollyhocks.—Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring in boxes or beds and when six to eight inches high transplant to their permanent places in open ground placing them one and a half to two feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location or where plenty of water can be given. Mixed.—Pkt., 10c.

Kenilworth Ivy.—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt., 5c.

Lantana.—Hybrida.—Of tall and slender growth, that will be found a great improvement upon the newer sort, and a splendid acquisition to our list of window and garden flowers. A plant suitable for outdoor use in summer and for house culture. Flowers verberna-like in many colors. Pkt., 5c.

Marigold.—Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers until frost. The African is the best for large beds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfer and best for small beds, pots, or as a foreground for larger plants. For earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. French Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt., 5c. African Mixed.—All of the best and newest varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'Clock).—Opens only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. Height two feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Moonflower (Evening Glory).—Grows thirty to forty feet; covered every evening and cloudy days with large white flowers four to six inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for twenty-four hours and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist will start in about two weeks. Pkt., 5c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus).—Climbing plants; unequalled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom; annuals attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.—The flowers of these morning glories are double the size of the ordinary morning glory. Pkt., 5c.



Nasturtium

Kimbrough's Special Mixed Nasturtiums

These may be termed everybody's flowers. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South, they furnish a never-failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil, when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up, thin out the tall sorts six inches apart, and ten inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in Europe. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had.

Special Mixture (Dwarfs).—This superb mixture will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other Nasturtium mixture, for it is put up by ourselves from named sorts, and contains many of the new varieties, and is the richest and most varied combination of colors ever offered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Special Tall Mixture.—This mixture contains all the choicest colors of the tall Nasturtiums, the rich, velvety varieties, and the new hybrids of Madame Gunther. The flowers are much larger than the old-fashioned kind, and their color combinations are simply superb. These climbing Nasturtiums are admirably adapted to covering verandas, trellises, tree trunks and are useful and handsome as cut flowers for bouquets, vases, buttonholes, etc. Pkt., 5c, oz., 10c.

Oxalis.—Small, free flowering plants, suitable for rock work or borders. Brightly colored clover-like leaves, thickly starred with small bright flowers. Many bright colors. Oxalis.—Mixed, including shades of pink and yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Superb Mixed Pansies.—Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of Europe. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian and many others of the highest type. Pkt., 10c.

Masterpiece.—This strain comes nearer to the Double Pansies than anything ever introduced under that name. Pkt., 10c.

Portulaca.—Sow early, in warm, light soil, and thin plants to four inches. Pkt., 5c.

Petunia.—For outdoor decoration or house culture, few plants are equal to this class. They commence to bloom early and continue to flower through the summer. Give them a rich soil and a sunny place. Single Large Flowering.—Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox Drummondii.—The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring, broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display.

Phlox, Finest Mixed.—All shades and colors. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed.—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. Pkt., 10c.

Phlox, New Dwarf Mixed.—Small plants growing six inches high, literally covered with trusses of large brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants almost entirely covered. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage.—Universally popular. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from midsummer until frost. It delights in the warmest, sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes, in sunny windows and transplanted to open ground as soon as the soil is warm. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet William.—Well known, beautiful, hardy perennials, about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June. Pkt., 5c.

Double Poppies.—Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to ten inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development.

Shirley Poppies (Single).—A very beautiful selection of Ranunculus-Flowered Poppy. The range of colors extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to crimson, white edged, shaded and striped. The form is semi-double. A valuable flower for table and general decoration, as the blooms, when cut young, will keep in water several days. October till March. Pkt., 5c. Double Carnation Flowered Pink.—Large, showy flowers; two feet. Pkt., 5c.

Verbena.—Mammoth Verbena. Obtained by selection of the largest and most striking flowers. Our strain is very fine. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c. Mammoth White.—Large; very fine. Pkt., 5c. Defiance.—Very brilliant scarlet. Very fine bedding variety. Pkt., 5c.

Vinca Rosea and Alba (Red and White Periwinkle).—Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

GIANT SWEET PEAS

An Ounce Will Plant Twenty-five Feet of Row.

Out of more than two hundred varieties of Sweet Peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large flowering varieties, all small flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.

Culture.—Some time before planting, dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in November open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. Give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring planting. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Kimbrough's Special Mixture.—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best Sweet Peas in cultivation; no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other Sweet Pea mixture can surpass Kimbrough's Special Mixture. Pkt., 5c.

New Spencer Varieties.—These are noted for their unusually large-sized flowers, and for the waved or fluted appearance of the petals. Mixed packet contains a fine selection of beautiful colors.

Giant Zinna.—This is without doubt the largest and finest thus far produced. It is a cross between the Elegans Pumila, fl. pl., and the Elegans Grandiflora Robusta varieties. The flowers measure from tip to tip fully six and one-half inches; half early; semi-high and perfectly double. Each Pkt., 5c.

Red Zinna.—Pkt., 5c.

Verbena.—Mammoth Verbena. Obtained by selection of the largest and most striking flowers. Our strain is very fine. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Mammoth White.—Large; very fine. Pkt., 5c.

Defiance.—Very brilliant scarlet. Very fine bedding variety. Pkt., 5c.



Spencer Type Sweet Pea

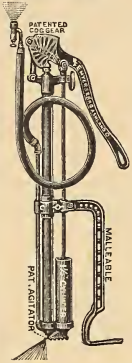
MYERS SPRAY PUMPS

FOR SPRAYING, PAINTING, DISINFECTING AND SIMILAR WORK

No. R324

MYERS COG GEAR BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

NO. R 324

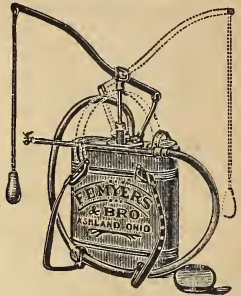


An all brass, except handle and foot rest, Myers Spray Pump with "Easy Operating"—Pumps 33 1/3% Easier—Cog Gear Head, Patent Agitator, Brass Ball Valves, 1 1/4" Brass Cylinder with Solid Plunger, Detachable Hose and Vermorel Nozzle for general spraying work. An exceptionally well built and modern pump of more than ordinary capacity. One in a carton. Can be shipped by parcel post—shipping weight 9 lbs. Price, \$9.00. Postage extra.

MYERS PERFECT KNAPSACK [SPRAY PUMP
NO. 330

This pump is used extensively by the Government in the Canal Zone, Can'tonments, shipyards, and Army Camps for Spraying and Disinfecting Work.

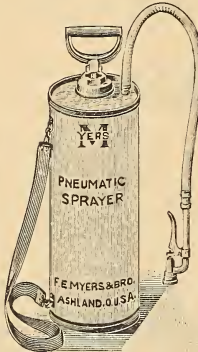
It is fitted with Brass Spray Pump and 5 gallon galvanized tank. Pump has large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and agitator. Tank is fitted with lid and strainer, and so arranged that no liquid can drip on operator. Shoulder straps are provided for carrying, and the equipment includes 5 ft. best hose, stop cock, pipe extension, bordeaux nozzle, etc.—An ideal equipment for spraying garden plants, flower beds, tobacco and similar crops. One in a box. Can be shipped by parcel post, weight 25 lbs. Price, Each \$15.00. Postage Extra.



MYERS PNEUMATIC COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER NO. 296.

No. 296

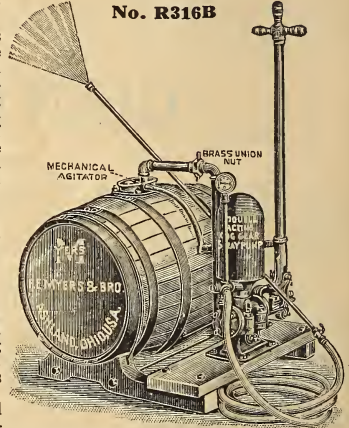
A late Myers Production with Self-Locking D Handle and Screw Top. It is constructed of heavy galvanized iron with 1 1/4" Brass Tube Cylinder, and is easily operated. By means of the long distance nozzle with which it is equipped, spray can be graduated from a broad fine spray covering the ordinary spraying distance, up to a long distance spray of 25 ft., reaching the top of an ordinary tree without difficulty. Air compressor is simple, works easily and will give the best of long time service. Complete with Long Distance nozzle and length of hose as shown in illustration. Can be shipped by parcel post. Weight 14 lbs. Price, Each \$9.00.



No. R316B

MYERS COG GEAR DOUBLE
ACTING SPRAY PUMP
NO. R316B

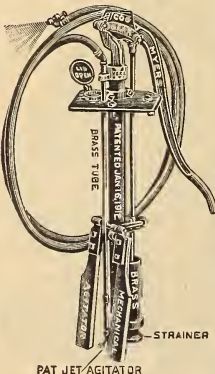
Here is a high class, large capacity, complete Myers Spray Outfit mounted on skids with 50 gallon barrel and mechanical agitator, and adapted for spraying large orchards, vineyards, trees, vines and shrubbery. Pump has Easy Operating Cog Gear Head, and is fitted with brass valves, ground bevel brass seats, 2" seamless brass removable cylinder, hump packed plunger and double lever shut-off discharge. Equipment includes 15 ft. discharge hose, large capacity nozzle, 8 ft. pipe extension with lever shut-off and mechanical agitator. Must be shipped by freight or express, weight 200 lbs. Price, Each \$60.00.



No. R318B

MYERS COG GEAR BARREL SPRAY
PUMP NO. R318B

If you need a Barrel Spray Pump, here is one that you can depend on for uniform and economical spraying service. Cylinder, Valves, Valve Seats and Discharge are all brass. Working parts are submerged in liquid, doing away with priming. Has Easy Operating Cog Gear Head 32" Air Chamber, Mechanical Agitator and other features which insure a uniform, constant and elastic spray. Will handle any Mixture. Equipment includes 15 ft. discharge hose, graduating Vermorel Nozzle, Mechanical Agitator and Strainer. Must be shipped by freight or express, weight 50 lbs. Price, Each \$21.00.



No. 1520

Myers Steel Barrel Cart No. 1520

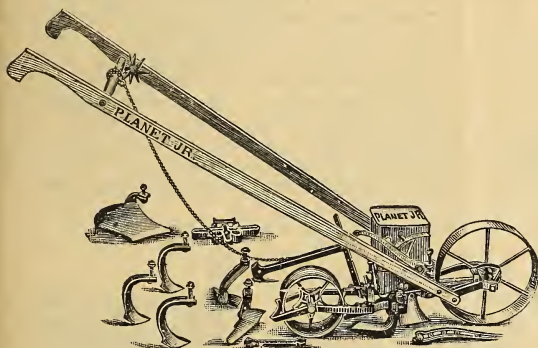
A handy and practical outfit for general spraying work. Can be transported from place to place without difficulty. Has 36" wheels with three inch tire. No wood parts to wear out or tires to become loose. Can be used with any barrel spray pump. Price, Steel Cart ONLY, ready to attach to Barrel, Each.....\$18.00 Barrel, Extra Each..... 7.50
Please Note. Above equipment does not include Spray Pump as shown in illustration.



Always clean your spray pump thoroughly with clear water after using.—This helps to reduce the harmful effects of the spraying mixture on the working parts and lengthens the life of the pump.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

Cut down work and boost your crops. Old-time farming no longer pays—these scientific tools do the work of three to six men, give bigger yield, and save their cost in a single season. Invented and made by a practical farmer and manufacturer, with half a century's experience. Planet Jr.'s are strong and lasting. Every tool fully guaranteed. Come and let us convince you of their economy.



No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, hilling, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable. Can be used successfully by men, women or growing boys. Pays for itself in a season and will last for years. Thousands have been sold.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Write for Prices.

Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ Quarts of Seed.

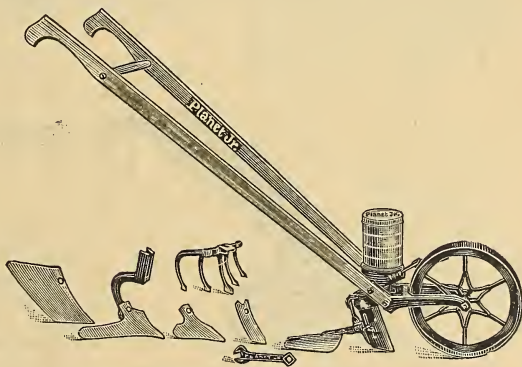
This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe.

Write for Prices.

Packed weight, 30 lbs.

This new combined tool is of great value to thousands of gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It will sow even a small packet of garden seed with great precision in a narrow row from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches deep. Quickly changed to a splendid wheel hoe. A special machine for the small gardener at a price he can afford to pay.

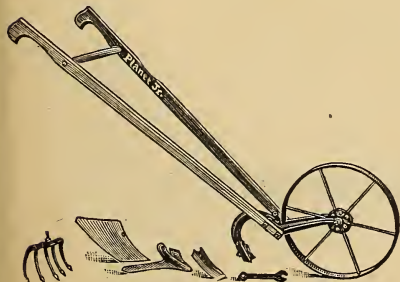


No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe.

No. 19 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.

Write for Prices.

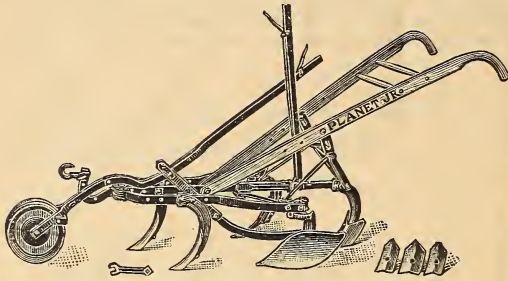
This combination will delight the suburbanite, the growing boy, women, younger or older, who will find it a light running wheel hoe that will save them hard work and help much to supply the table with fine vegetables.



No. 19 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe.

72-page Planet Jr. Catalogue Free. Describes 70 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Beet Cultivators. Write postpaid for it.

Planet Jr. Horse Hoes are the highest type of one-horse cultivators made. They are stronger, easier to handle, and do a greater variety of work than any similar implement. They are the best-known and most-used cultivators in all the world.



No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe.

No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe.

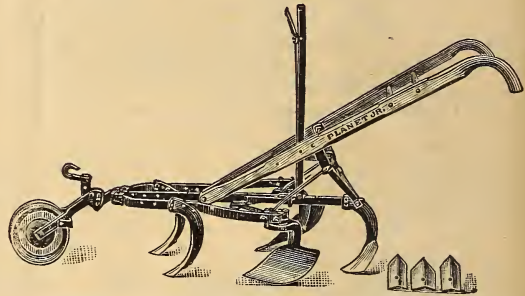
Write for Prices.

This No. 8 Horse Hoe cultivates to any depth and adjusts to any width. The patent hoes throw earth toward or away from the row, and enable you to work right up to the growing plants without injuring them. Opens and closes furrows. Has new steel wheel that doesn't clog with stones and trash. Withstands the hardest kind of use and gives a long lifetime of service. Think of its economy! You surely can't afford to farm without it.

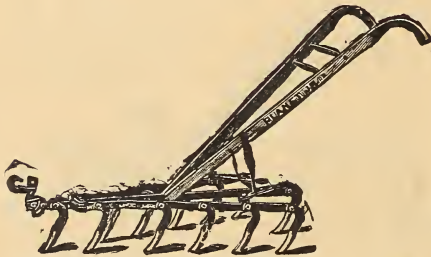
No. 9 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

Write for Prices.

This Horse Hoe is identical with No. 8, except that it has no depth regulator and a plain wheel instead of lever wheel. It has the high frame, patented hollow steel standards, steel wheel, patent lever expander, and hollow steel wheel arms.



No. 9 Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator.



No. 92D Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow with No. 4 Expander.

No. 92D Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow with No. 4 Expander.

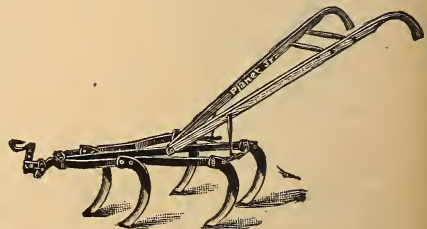
Write for Prices.

Gardeners cultivate better than formerly and find it pays. The chisel-shaped teeth on this tool go as deep or shallow as you like, close to row, without injuring the plants, cut out all weeds, stir the soil and mellow and fine it as with a garden rake. Any width from 12 to 32 inches. A special favorite with strawberry and tobacco growers, market gardeners, truckers and small fruit growers.

No. 4D Plain Cultivator.

Write for Prices.

Has extra high frame, round-throated, hollow steel standards, with patent beveled steel teeth, and patent expanders, which make an extra stiff tool, yet allow of quick adjustment for width, and one side may be closed while the other is left open. Satisfactory in every respect. An every-day, all-day tool.



No. 4D Plain Cultivator.

72-page Planet Jr. Catalogue Free. Describes 70 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Beet Cultivators. Write a postal for it.



Poultry Remedies Poultry Regulator Baby Chick Food

Satisfaction Guaranteed or
Money Refunded

YOU GET EGGS WHEN LAYERS GET PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

This half-century-old preparation is still unapproached for keeping poultry robust and for producing the necessary poultry health, which means lots of eggs. It regulates the bowels and digestive organs of all fowls and enriches the blood, this bringing about a condition of sound health which resists disease, prevents unnatural habits such as egg-eating. It is also largely used and recommended for raising turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, guineas and other fowl. Wonderfully inexpensive—only about a cent per month per hen—yet it carries the famous Pratt Guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. In packages at 25c, 50c and \$1.00; 12-lb. pail, \$1.25; 25-lb., pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. sacks, \$9.00.



TO START CHICKS RIGHT, START THEM WITH PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD

Remember that little chicks are really babies and cannot digest heavy food. The first three weeks they must have a carefully prepared ration—perfectly balanced and just suited to the delicate digestive organs. Pratt's Baby Chick Food is scientifically prepared. It contains all the food elements the baby chick needs to make him grow quickly and strong—bone, muscle and feather builders in just exactly the right proportion. It imparts the nourishment that promotes health and prevents disease. One cent's worth of Pratt's Baby Chick Food is enough to last three weeks, and it means saving chicks. Packages, 30c and 60c; 14-lb. bag, \$1.20.

PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY HAS SAVED MILLIONS

The time to save baby chicks from white diarrhoea, the most deadly of all chick diseases, is before they get it. Begin with the first drink of water, as soon as they are hatched, and use Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy. Remember the germs are in the chicks when hatched, being transmitted from the egg. Keep the germs from becoming active by using this remedy. It also cures many other germ diseases so similar as to be often confused with white diarrhoea. This remedy is the result of years of research work, and so sure are we of its effectiveness, that dealers are instructed to refund the purchase price in case of failure. 25c and 50c.



Pratt's Roup Remedy gives almost instant relief. Reduces fever, allays inflammation. Purifies the blood and rids the system of the germs of roup, colds, canker, diphtheria and similar diseases. Pratt's Roup Remedy is put up both in tablets and as a powder, but the great convenience of the tablets for individual treatment, so often necessary in this class of cases, has made them generally preferred. Tablets or Powder, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

In your poultry yard, there is a constant need for a powerful, safe, economical Lice Powder, for killing lice on poultry, in nests and incubators.

PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER has no equal. It has the exceptional merit of being destructive to vermin without irritating the skin of the birds or injuriously affecting the air passages.

Kills Bugs on Flowers and Vegetables.—You will find Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer invaluable for destroying aphids, caterpillars and many bugs and insect foes of your plants and vegetables. It will rid pantries of ants, kill moths and bugs in clothing, carpets, beds and bedding.

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer comes in handy sifter top cans. Easy to use and guaranteed satisfactory or your money back. 25c and 50c per can.

KEEP STOCK WELL—GIVE IT DAILY TO HORSES, COWS, STEERS, HOGS AND SHEEP

Sleek horses, healthy cows, beefier steers, fatter hogs and sheep, all these mean more money for you. They can be had at no extra trouble, too—just like finding that much money—if you give PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR, the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. The first to be sold on a guaranty to do the work or money refunded. Every package and pail still sold on that plan.

25-lb. pail—the size you ought to be using—\$3.00. Also in 50-lb. and 100-lb. sacks, and in small packages.



HEALTHY POULTRY PAYS

WE GUARANTEE CONKEY'S

Only vigorous, healthy birds can produce profits. If disease enters your flock, act quickly with reliable remedies. Better still, prevent disease before it starts. We recommend Conkey's because we know Conkey's is absolutely dependable. Conkey's must satisfy you or we'll refund your money quick. Send 4c in stamps for valuable book on making poultry pay. Chock full of valuable poultry facts.

Conkey's Roup Remedy.—Used by poultrymen all over the world as a preventive and treatment for this most common, contagious and deadly of all poultry diseases. A measureful in the drinking water and the birds doctor themselves. 30c, 60c, \$1.20; 5-lb. can, \$7.00.

Conkey's Roup Pills.—For individual treatment. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's W. D. Remedy.—Right from the start put Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy in the chicks' water and save them from this scourge that kills millions of chicks every year. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's Gape Remedy.—Rids chicks of choking gape worms. Does not harm the chick. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's Lice Powder.—Dusted on the hen or added to the dust bath, it destroys the body lice that sap the hen's strength. Lousy hens can't lay—good poultrymen won't have lice-infested birds. 15c, 30c, 60c. Pails—12 lbs., \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$2.75.

Conkey's Lice Fix.—An ointment for body lice. One application lasts for weeks. Quick, easy, pleasant to apply. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy in the drinking water helps overcome most bowel troubles. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's Lice Liquid.—For painting roosts. Destroys the hard-to-kill mites. 50c, 75c; 1 gal., \$1.25; 5 gals., \$5.50.

Conkey's Sorehead Remedy for dangerous, contagious Chickenpox, Pigeonpox, Warts and Pian. 30c, 60c.

Conkey's Nox-I-Cide Dip and Disinfectant.—Strong, reliable, economical—mixes with water. For spraying poultry houses, runs, barns and stables. For washing poultry utensils, coops, brooders and incubators. An efficient animal dip. Has a hundred uses about the home and around the farm. The best insurance for your home and your stock. 40c, 70c, \$1.00; 1 gal., \$1.75; 5 gals., \$7.50.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic is a time-tried and proven laying tonic, molting powder and regulator that helps hens into vigorous, red-blooded good health. It purifies the blood and tones up the whole system. All the food is utilized and the bird becomes a real producer. It's different from forciers and stimulants. It's just good tonic all through. Conkey's builds better hens. Great for growing chicks. 30c, 60c. Pails, 12-lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs., \$2.75; bags, 50 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$9.50.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment gets the big, murderous, bloodsuckers that kill the little chicks. 15c, 30c.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD

The history of poultry keeping records no triumph such as this wonderful chick food has had. The rich, pure, buttermilk is mixed with a combination of clean, wholesome grains, balanced just right for the sensitive organs of the little chicks; makes the chicks grow wonderfully fast, solid and sturdy. Try a small package and see for yourself. You'll say it's unbeatable. Packages, 30c, 60c. Bags—14 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.65; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.75. These prices subject to change without notice.

Send 4c stamps for the big book on poultry breeding, feeding and housing.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—We carry a complete line.
Write for illustrated catalog and price list.

Meridian, Mississippi

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

Date.....

Check or draft, \$.....

P. O. Order.. \$.....

Express Order, \$.....

Cash..... \$.....

Stamps..... \$.....

Total . . . \$.....

Important.—Please write your address plainly and in full in the blanks above; also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and correctly and your inquiries will receive more prompt attention. Duplicate Order Sheets sent on request. If to be sent by mail, be sure to include postage on goods not quoted postpaid.

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(Continued on Other Side.)

Deam's Meat Smoker.—Takes the place of the smokehouse. Eliminates danger of fire and work. Keeps meat sweet and free from worms. Quart, 90c.

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER, FOR SOWING SEED, GRAIN, CLOVER SEEDS, ETC.



The Cyclone Seed Sower is a machine for sowing accurately all kinds of farm seeds that can be sown broadcast, such as Clover, Timothy, Millet, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Alfalfa, Peas, Corn, Cotton, Fertilizer, etc.

The construction of the Cyclone is mechanically correct, and perfect construction means accuracy in seeding and accuracy in seeding means much saving of valuable seed, and because of even distribution of the seed much better crops are insured.

For a practical, all-around grain and grass Seed Sower, a good large Sower that will distribute perfectly all varieties of farm seed, fertilizer, etc., on a fair average of five acres per hour—one that pays for itself in a few hours use and never fails to please—the Cyclone cannot be recommended too highly.

Price, \$1.75 (not prepaid). Parcel post weight, 4 lbs.

THE GILSON WEEDER

FOUR TIMES THE WORK WITH HALF THE EFFORT

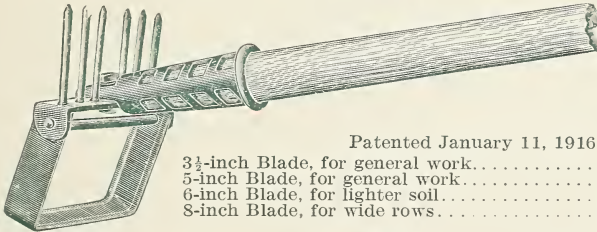
THE DOUBLE-EDGED OSCILLATING STEEL BLADE OF THE GILSON WEEDER cuts both ways under the soil surface, destroying weeds and loosening the earth. It lightens and levels the soil and forms a perfect mulch.

Every stroke counts, backward and forward. There is no tiresome chopping movement as with the ordinary hoe. You work away from the loosened soil, instead of working over it and tramping it down.

The Gilson Weeder does the work of a rake also, clearing the ground as you work, without changing tools. It leaves the ground in perfect condition for absorbing warmth and moisture.

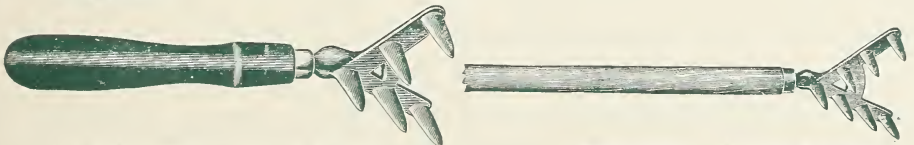
The Weeder can be run close to the plants and shrubbery without harming them, because the side-arms act as fenders for the cutting blade. It is easy to reach under shrubs and flowers.

SIX-FOOT HANDLE



Patented January 11, 1916

3½-inch Blade, for general work.....	\$.85
5-inch Blade, for general work.....	.85
6-inch Blade, for lighter soil.....	.90
8-inch Blade, for wide rows.....	1.00



Five-Point Weeder, 6-inch Handle

Seven-Point, 14-inch Handle

Patent Applied for

ANOTHER GILSON GARDEN TOOL which is a vast improvement over the old style tools is the Scratch Weeder, made in two sizes, for fine work in beds or for greenhouse work.

The pointed tines of the Scratch Weeder are self-cleaning and will not clog in moist earth. This is a thoroughly practical and strongly-made little tool for close work.

Five-Point Scratch Weeder, with 6-inch handles.....	15c
Seven-Point Scratch Weeder, with 14-inch handle, price.....	30c

Manufactured and Guaranteed by J. E. GILSON CO., Port Washington, Wis.

Sold by KIMBROUGH SEED COMPANY, Meridian, Miss.

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